

**A Study on Sea Water Freezing Behavior  
in a Flow Field with Bubbly Flow**

**2001 2**

本論文 朴大植 工學碩士學位論文 認准

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機 關 工 學 科 朴 大 植

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## **Abstract**

One of the most essential things to maintain our lives is water. Water consumption is rapidly increasing due to the exclusive overpopulation, industrial development and improvement of people's living standards. However, only 1% of water source is available for human being, so the ever-increasing scarcity of water is getting serious as time goes by.

Korea also will be no exception of this tendency and many researches have often proven how urgent Korea is water deficiency problem. In order to reduce this problem, we try to make the most water through building multi-functional dams, rainmaking and developing desalination system. Among those, desalination system is expected to be the most effective method because of its availability of seawater. It'll enable us to get water steady and readily. When we select particular kind of desalination system devices, that decision is mostly influenced by fresh water produce cost. In order words, its efficiency depends on whether we can achieve possible energy source easily or not.

As environmentally friendly means, many people are encouraged

to use LNG (Liquefied Natural Gas) in Korea and many countries of the world. Amount of LNG consumption is currently heading higher. In general, LNG which is stored below  $-162$  in super-liquid tank requires certain energy to gasify because it changed into the gaseous state with high pressure wasted cold energy when it is sent to each part in need. LNG loses lots of cold energy ( $850\text{kJ/kg}$ ) during this process of absorbing heat.

To take advantage of this wasted cold energy, we are developing the systems such as producing the frozen food processing, dry ice, liquefied hydrogen, liquefied nitrogen and seawater freezing desalination. Therefore we'll mainly focus on the development of a seawater freezing desalination system and design technique using wasted cold energy necessary to freezing behavior of seawater. This study is intended to achieve qualitative and quantitative fundamental data with respect to it.

The device mainly consists of test section (transparent acrylic rectangular duct), a brine loop ; maintaining the temperature of cooled parts, PIV (Particle Image Velocimetry) system ; visualizing the flow in freezing part, etc.

After considering mean concentration of seawater measuring water and refined salt with digital balance and salinity meter, the operating

fluid can function as 3.5wt% NaCl aqueous solution.

We operate brine loop using ethylene glycol 40% aqueous solution within the temperature of -21.12 (eutectic point of seawater). Visualizing section using nylon12 tracer measures PIV with Argon-ion laser. After injecting -0.5 air into the test-section accompanied by flow field, investigated the flow appearance in around cooled parts by using the PIV system.

The experiments were carried out for a variety of parameter, such as sea water velocity, air-bubble flow rate, and cooled part temperature. The shape of freezing layer, freezing rate and salinity of frozen layer were observed and measured. And the flow patterns around cooled parts were visualized using the PIV to analyze the relationship between the flow structure and the freezing characteristics. It was found that the experimental parameters gave a great influence on the freezing rate and the salinity of the frozen layer.

## Alphabet

$A_c$	:		$[\text{m}^2]$
$C$	:		$[\text{wt}\%]$
$D_h$	:	$(= 4A_c/P)$	$[\text{m}]$
$H_o$	:		$[\text{m}]$
$P$	:		$[\text{m}]$
$Q$	:		$[\text{W}]$
$q$	:		$[\text{W}/\text{m}^2]$
$Q_{air}$	:		$[\text{ }/\text{min}]$
$r$	:		$[\text{m}]$
$Re$	:	Reynolds	$[-]$
$R_f$	:		$[-]$
$T_f$	:		$[\text{ }]$
$T_{fs}$	:		$[\text{ }]$
$T_i$	:		$[\text{ }]$



$T_o$	:	[ - ]
$T_w$	:	[ - ]
$t$	:	[hr]
$U_i$	:	[m/ s]
$V_f$	:	[m <sup>3</sup> /m <sup>2</sup> ]
$W_{air}$	:	[kg/ s]
$W_l$	:	[kg/ s]
$X$	:	[-]

## Greeks symbol

$\delta$	:	[m]
$\nu$	:	[m <sup>2</sup> /s]
$\rho$	:	[kg/ m <sup>3</sup> ]
$\theta_w$	:	[-]

# 1

## 1.1

가 (H<sub>2</sub>O) .

70% 80%가

가 . 가 가

가 . ,

,

가 .

Fig. 1.1

13 8 6

km<sup>3</sup> . 96.5% 13 4 km<sup>3</sup>

2.5% 3 5 km<sup>3</sup> .

69.56% 2 4 km<sup>3</sup> , 가 30.1%

1 km<sup>3</sup> 0.34% 1 km<sup>3</sup>가 , ,

2 1

km<sup>3</sup> 0.006% ,

가 .<sup>(1)</sup> 가

가 9 km<sup>3</sup> 4 3 km<sup>3</sup>

가 . , 가

가 20

가 ,

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가 .

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, UN (Sustaining Water, Population and Future  
of Renewable Water Supplies) 1

1500 (Table 1.1

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Table 1.2 94

322 299 23 가 ,

가 2011 367 가

20 가 .

2011

47 ,

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(2) .

(Table 1.3 ).

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가

가

가



LNG

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LNG가

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LNG

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(3) (7)

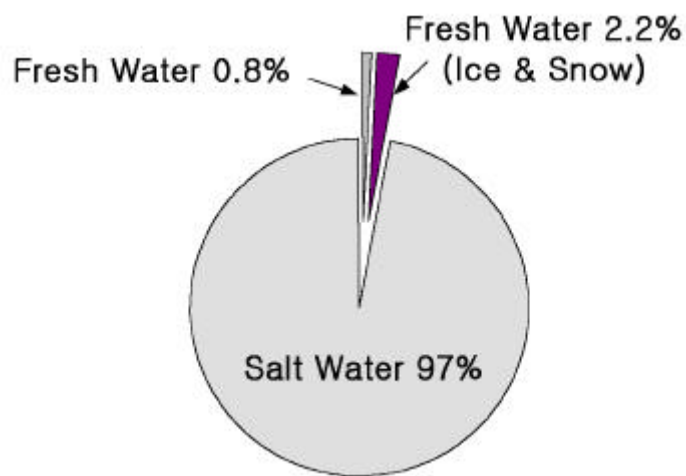
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가 ,

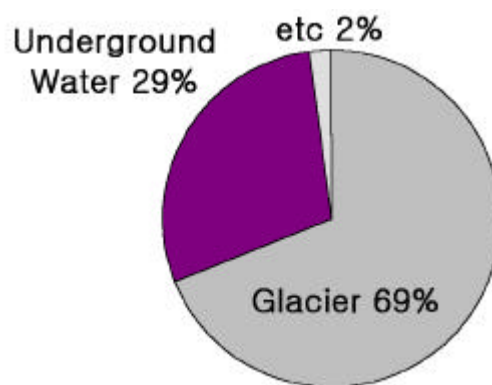
가 .

(8) (11)

.



(a) Composition of Water sources



(b) Composition of Fresh Water

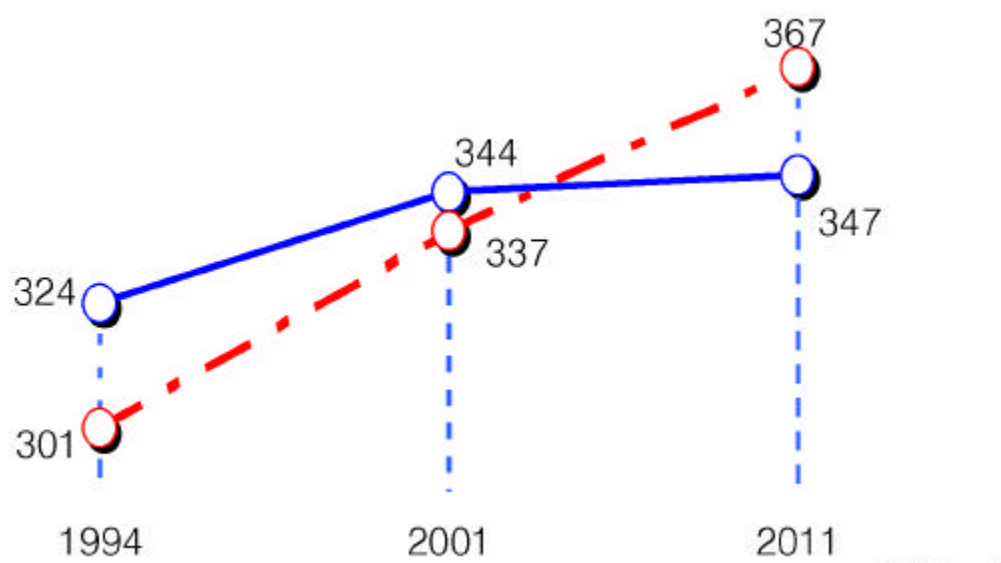
**Fig.1.1 Distribution of water sources in the world**

Shortage	Oppression	Rich
Gibti	Libya	Belgium, Haiti, Lebanon, Peru,
Kuwait	Morocco	Iran, Syria, England, Ethiopia,
Malta	Egypt	China, India, Sri Lanka, Germany,
Qatar	Oman	Denmark, Dominica, Nigeria, Cuba,
Bahrain	Kyprus	Tanzania, Afghanistan, Italy, Fiji,
Bahados	South Africa	France, Thailand, Cuba, Uganda,
Singapore	<b>Korea</b>	El Salvador, Pakistan, Mozambique,
Saudi Arabia	Poland	Trinidad, Mexico, Moricana, Japan,
UAE		Senegal, Sudan, Philippines,
Jordan		Niger, Vietnam, Czechoslovakia,
Yemen		Greece, Holland, America, Swiss,
Israel		Hungary, Nepal, Yugoslavia,
Tunisia		Congo, Angola, Estonia, Mongolia,
Kenya		Austria, Ireland, Cameroon,
Algeria		Sweden, Honduras, Bulgaria, Zaire,
Somalia		Malaysia, Argentina, Colombia,
		Brazil, Guinea, Uruguay, Panama,
		Suriname, Iceland

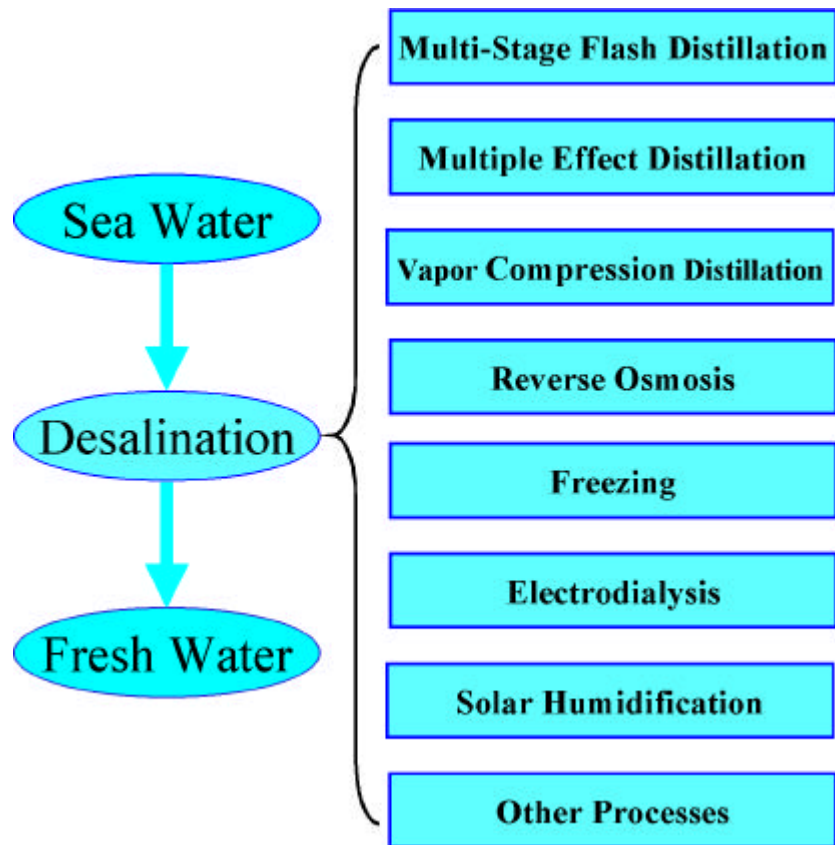
**Table. 1.1 The national classification of an individual water consumption**



YEAR	1994	2001	2011
SUPPLY	322.1	343.9	346.5
CONSUMPTION	299.0	337.4	366.5
OVERS AND SHORTS	23.1	6.5	- 20.0
PREPARATION(%)	7.7	1.9	- 5.5

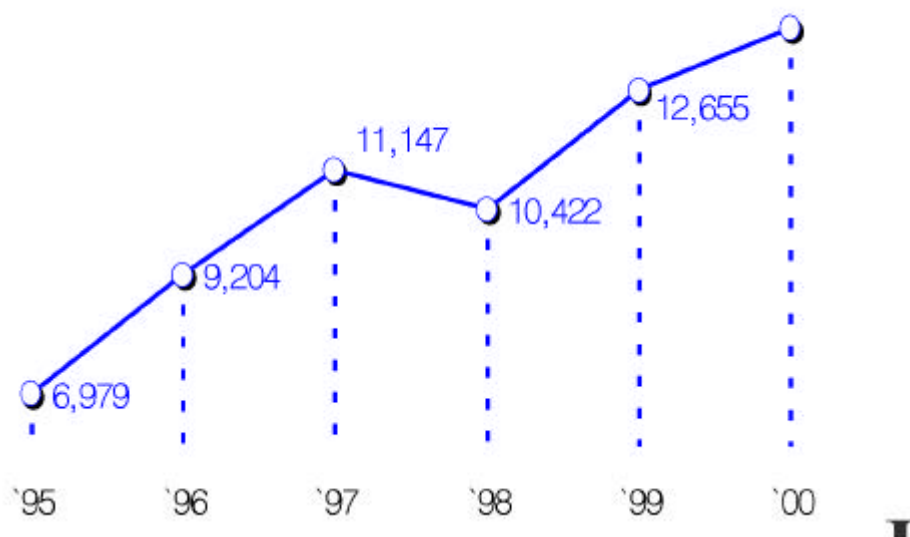


**Table 1.2 Comparison of water supply and consumption**



**Table 1.3    Classification of sea water desalination system**

YEAR	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 (expectation)
SUPPLY	7,060	9,595	11,629	10,600	13,142	15,044
CONSUMPTION	6,979	9,204	11,147	10,422	12,655	13,809



**Table 1.4 The amount of LNG consumption in Korea**

## 1.2

가

,

가

가

. Powell<sup>(12)</sup> 1958, Landauer Plumb<sup>(13)</sup>

,

가

Gilpin<sup>(14)</sup> (16)

가

(0wt% )

(Dendritic Ice)

,

,

Cheng<sup>(17)</sup>Fukusako<sup>(18)</sup>平田<sup>(19)</sup>

·  
稻葉<sup>(20)</sup>

·  
(Re)

·  
3가

Hirata<sup>(21)</sup>

2

·  
Gilpin<sup>(22)</sup>

가

가

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2

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2

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가

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2

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가 (構成的 過冷)

·

， ，

·

Terwilliger<sup>(23)</sup>

，

·

林<sup>(24)</sup>

·

(Eutectic Point : -21.12 )

·

(25)

( )



## 2

### 2.1

(Table 2.1

) 가 3.5wt% 3.5wt%  
, 0.02m/s, 0.05m/s,  
0.1m/s .

Fig.2.1

가 - 21.12  
- 10.0 , - 15.0 , - 20.0 . 10.0 /min,  
15.0 /min, 20.0 /min

가 .

. Table 2.2 (Experimental conditions)

.

(Salinity Meter : ES-421)

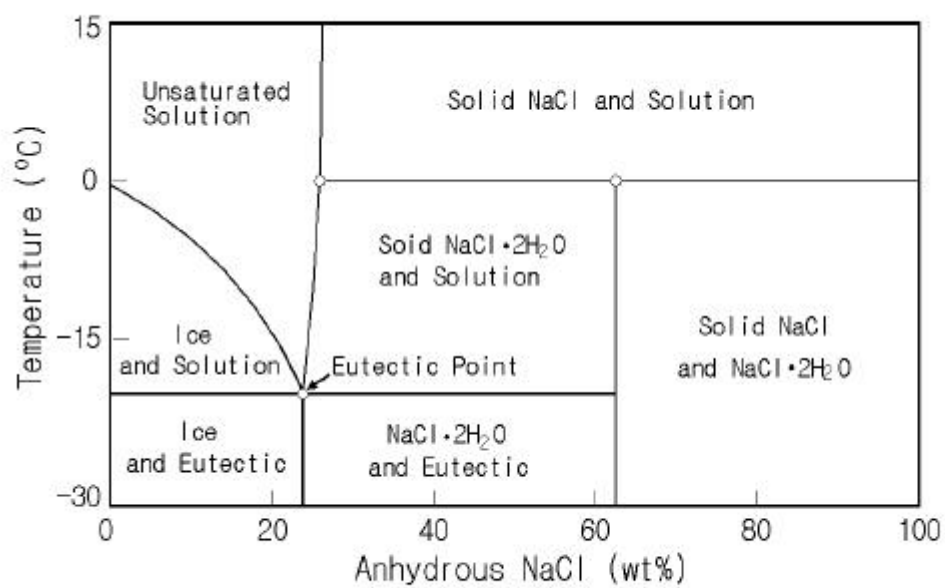
.



가  
, -0.5  
(Magnetic Flowmeter)  
.  
-0.5  
.  
( 40%  
10  
30  
가 (Tracer) Nylon 12 ,  
PIV (26) (27)  
가 .  
,  
,  
.

<b>Ingredient</b>	<b>Proportion (wt%)</b>
Sodium $Na^{+}$	1.0561
Magnesium $Mg^{2+}$	0.1272
Calcium $Ca^{2+}$	0.0400
Potassium $K^{+}$	0.0380
Chloride $Cl^{-}$	1.8980
Sulfate $SO_4^{2-}$	0.2649
Bicarbonate $HCO_3^{-}$	0.0142
Bromide $Br^{-}$	0.0065
Other Solids	0.0034
Total Dissolved Solids	3.4483
Density (20 °C)	$1.0243 \times 10^{-3}$
Water	96.5517

**Table 2.1 The principal ingredient of sea water**



**Fig. 2.1 Equilibrium phase diagram of aqueous solution**

Condition	Range		
Temperature of Sea Water ( $T_i$ , °C)	- 0.5		
Temperature of Air- Bubble ( $T_{air}$ , °C)	- 0.5		
Fluid Velocity ( $U_i$ , m/s)	0.02	0.05	0.1
Temperature of Cooled Part ( $T_w$ , °C)	- 10.0	- 15.0	- 20.0
Air- Bubble Flow Rate ( $Q_{air}$ , l/min)	10.0	20.0	30.0

**Table 2.2 Experimental conditions**

## 2.2 PIV

PIV(Partical Image Velocimetry, )

가

,  
(28)

가

가

, (Mechanical scanner)

가 가 .

8mm

(512 × 480pixel)

.

, 가

PC가 ,

pixel (gray level)

.

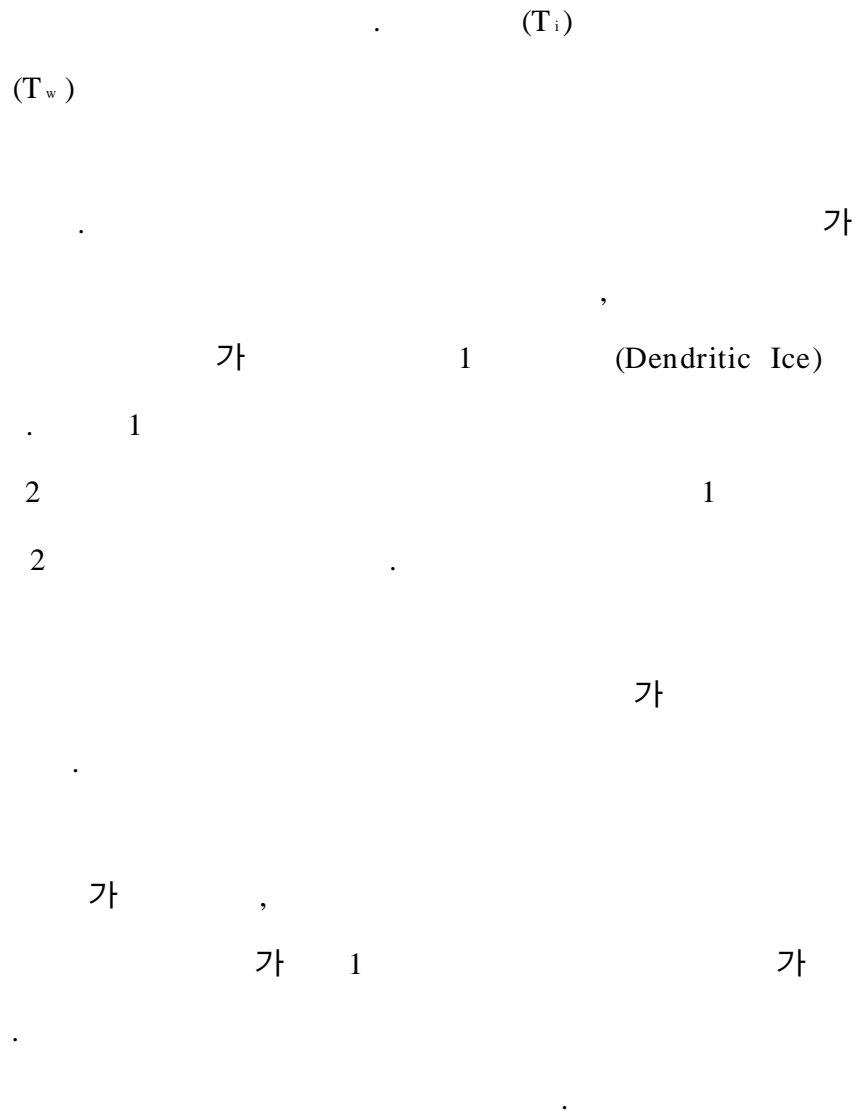
PC (CACTUS '97) .

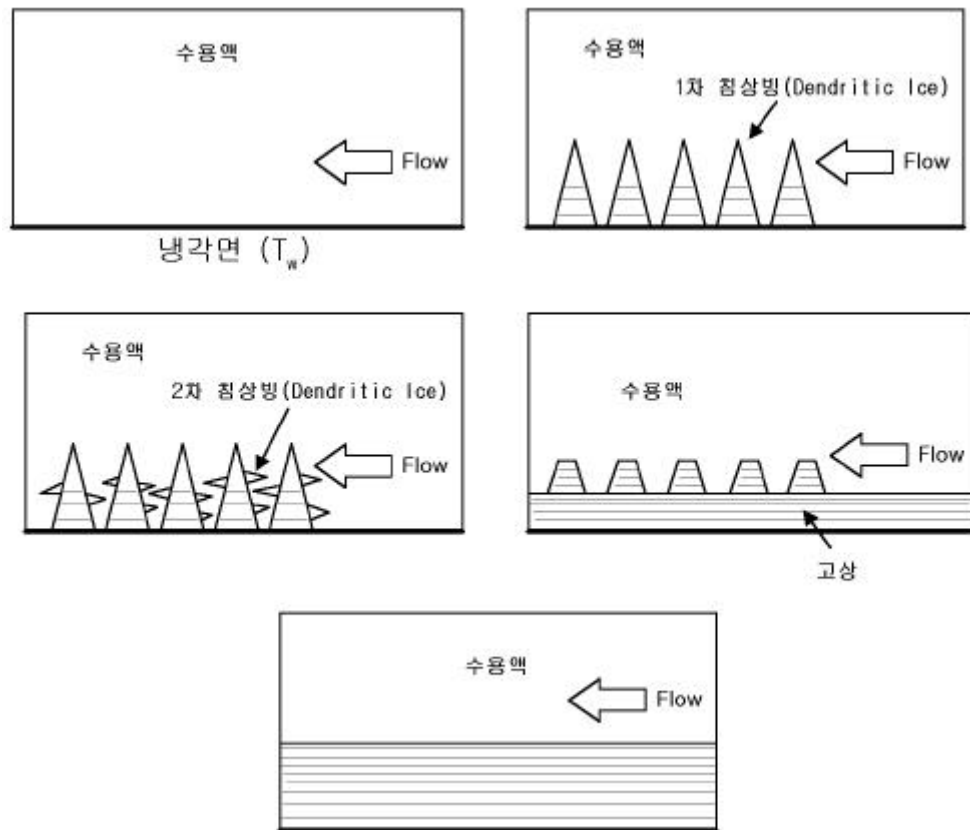
PIV 가



## 2.3

Fig. 2.2





**Fig. 2.2 Model of sea water freezing behavior**



### 3

#### 3.1

Fig. 3.1 Fig. 3.2

가

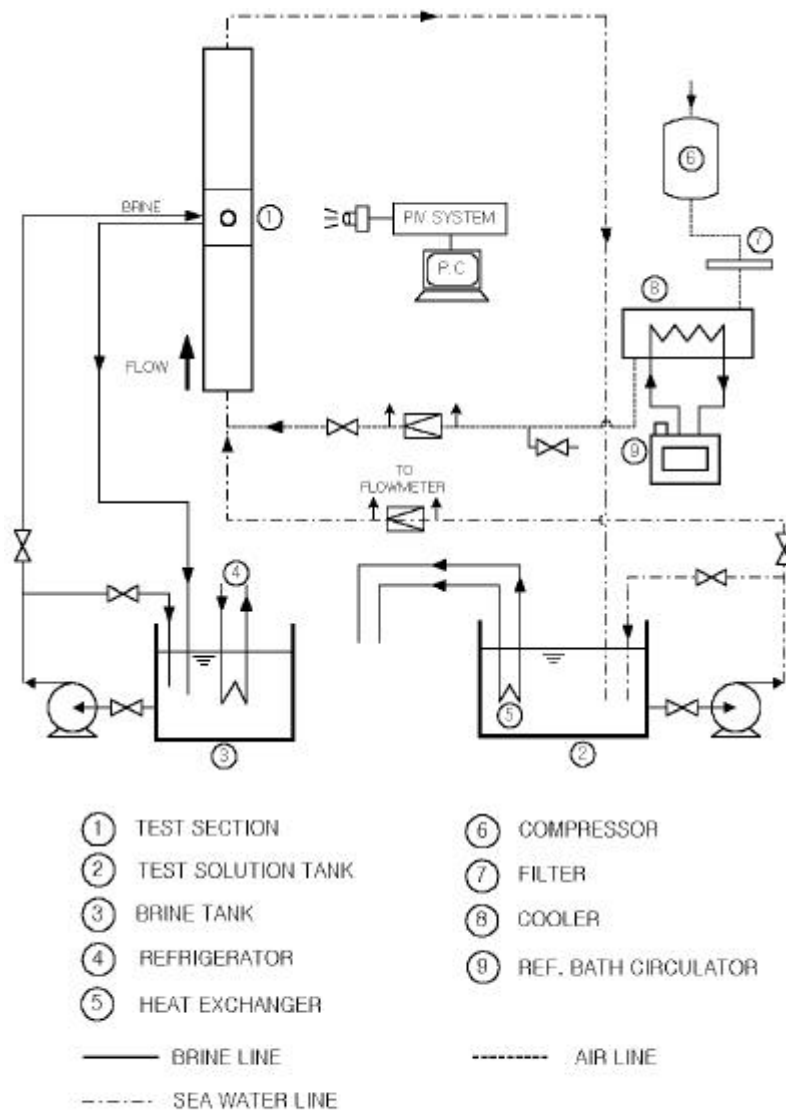
(Test Section)  $200 \times 150 \times 1800\text{mm}$  가  
 $15\text{mm}$  ,  
 $66.8\text{mm}$ ,  $2\text{mm}$ ,  $150\text{mm}$  .

(T<sub>w</sub>)

Fig. 3.2

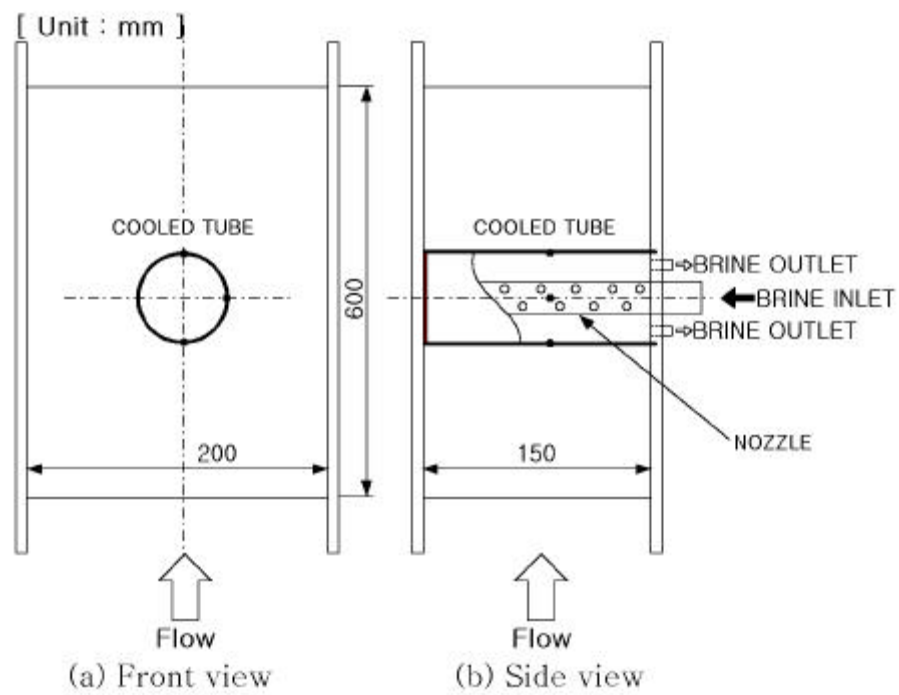
3 (C-A Type)

. Fig. 3.3



실험장치 개요도

**Fig. 3.1 Schematic of experimental apparatus**

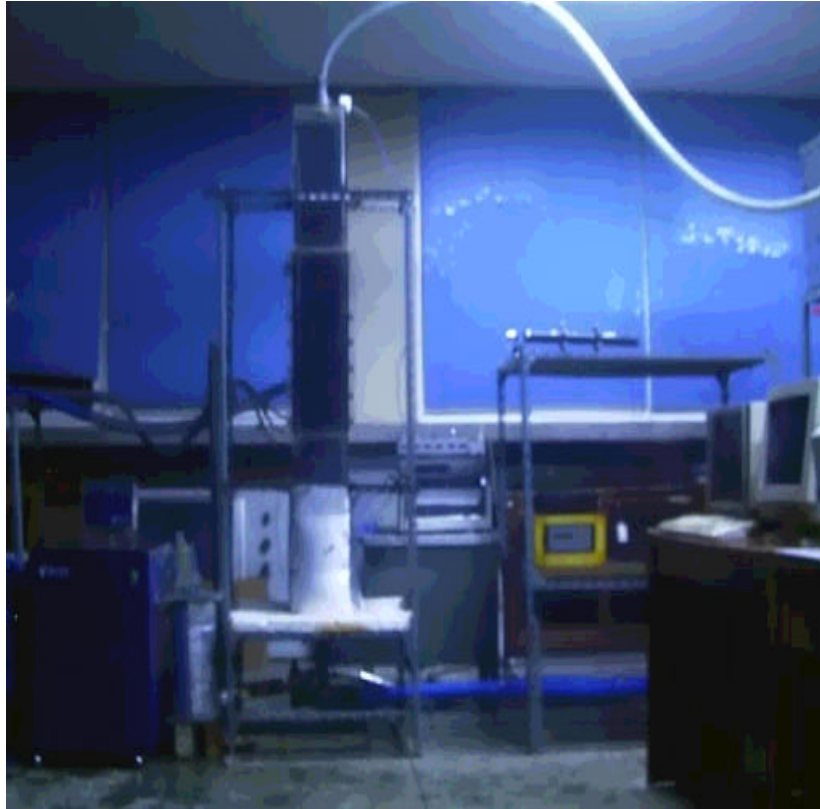


Cooled Tube ( $\varnothing 66.8$ )

• Thermocouples

Nozzle ( $\varnothing 22.0$ )

**Fig. 3.2 Details of test section**



**Fig. 3.3** Photograph of experimental apparatus

### 3.2

Fig. 3.4

$r$ ,  $H$

$$\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( kr \frac{\partial T}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial \varnothing} \left( k \frac{\partial T}{\partial \varnothing} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left( k \frac{\partial T}{\partial z} \right) + q = \rho C_p \frac{\partial T}{\partial t} \quad (3.1)$$

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial \varnothing} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial T}{\partial z} = 0, \quad q = 0, \quad \frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = 0 \quad , \quad (3.1)$$

$$\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( kr \frac{\partial T}{\partial r} \right) = 0 \quad (3.2)$$

$$r \quad q_r$$

$$q_r = -kA \frac{T}{r} = -k(2\pi rH) \frac{T}{r} \quad (3.3)$$

$$(3.2) \quad \frac{T}{r} \quad (3.3)$$

$$q_r \quad .$$

$$(3.2) \quad r \quad k가 \quad 가 \quad ,$$

$$\left(r - \frac{T}{r}\right) = 0 \quad (3.4)$$

$$\cdot \quad (3.4) \quad ,$$

$$r - \frac{T}{r} = C_1 \quad (3.5)$$

$$(3.5) \quad ,$$

$$T = \frac{C_1}{r} - r \quad (3.6)$$

$$(3.6) \quad ,$$

$$T(r) = -C_1 \ln r + C_2 \quad (3.7)$$

$$(3.7) \quad .$$

$$C_1 = C_2 \quad ,$$

$$r = r_i \quad , \quad T = T_2$$

$$r = r_o \quad , \quad T = T_1$$

$$(3.7) \quad ,$$

$$T(r_i) = T_2 = -C_1 \ln r_i + C_2 \quad (3.8)$$

$$T(r_o) = T_1 = C_1 \ln r_o + C_2 \quad (3.9)$$

$$T_2 - T_1 = C_1 (\ln r_i - \ln r_o) = C_1 \ln \frac{r_i}{r_o}$$

$$\therefore C_1 = \frac{T_2 - T_1}{\ln \frac{r_i}{r_o}} \quad (3.10)$$

$$(3.10) \quad (3.9) \quad ,$$

$$T_1 = \frac{T_2 - T_1}{\ln \frac{r_i}{r_o}} \ln r_o + C_2$$

$$\therefore C_2 = T_1 - \frac{T_2 - T_1}{\ln \frac{r_i}{r_o}} \ln r_o \quad (3.11)$$

$$(3.10) \quad (3.11) \quad (3.7) \quad ,$$

$$T(r) = \frac{T_2 - T_1}{\ln \frac{r_i}{r_o}} \ln r + T_1 - \frac{T_2 - T_1}{\ln \frac{r_i}{r_o}} \ln r_o$$

$$\therefore T(r) = \frac{T_2 - T_1}{\ln \frac{r_i}{r_o}} \ln \frac{r}{r_o} + T_1 \quad (3.12)$$

$$(3.12) \quad . \quad (3.10)$$

$$(3.5) \quad ,$$

$$-\frac{T}{r} = \frac{T_2 - T_1}{\ln \frac{r_i}{r_o}} \frac{1}{r} \quad (3.13)$$

$$(3.13) \quad (3.3) \quad \text{가}$$

.

$$q_r = -k(2\pi rH) \frac{T}{r} = -k(2\pi rH) \frac{(T_2 - T_1)}{\ln \frac{r_i}{r_o}} \frac{1}{r} \quad (3.14)$$

$$q_r = 2\pi kH \frac{(T_1 - T_2)}{\ln \frac{r_i}{r_o}} \quad (3.15)$$

$$, \quad \text{Fig. 3.4}$$

$$q_{r1} \quad , \quad q_{r2} \quad (3.17)$$

$$, \quad \text{가} \quad (3.16) \quad (3.17)$$

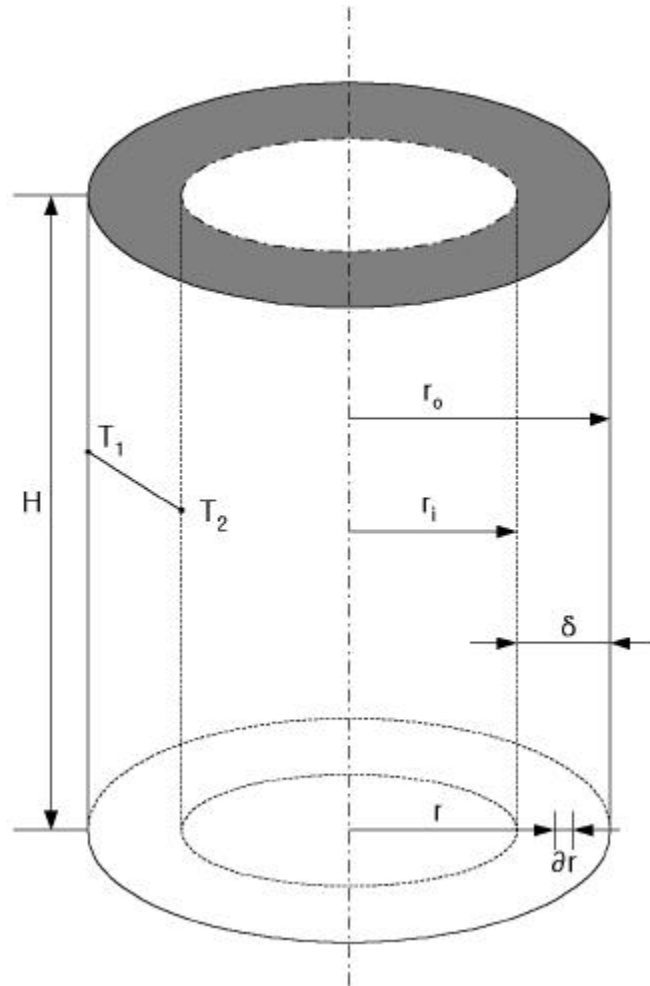
$$(3.18) \quad .$$

$$q_{r1} = -\lambda \cdot (T_1 - T_2) / \delta \quad (3.16)$$

$$q_{r2} = h(T_{fs} - T_i) \quad (3.17)$$

$$h = \lambda \cdot (T_1 - T_2) / [\delta(T_{fs} - T_i)] \quad (3.18)$$





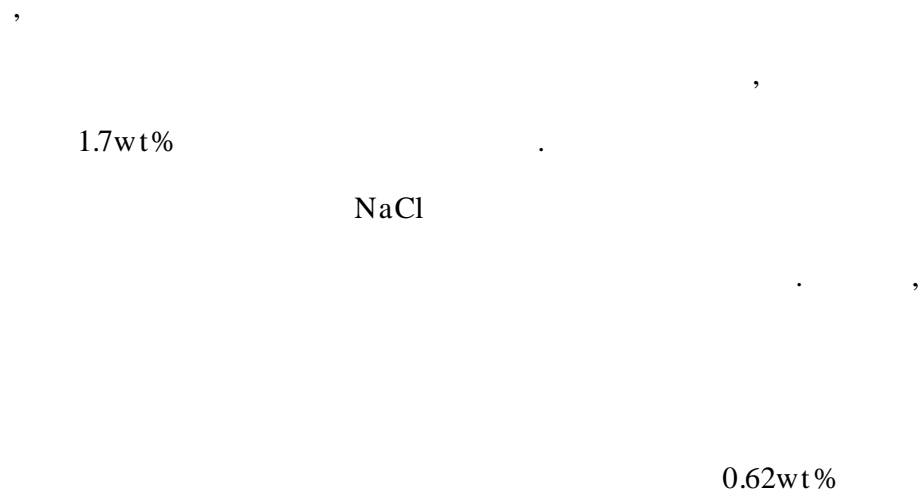
**Fig. 3.4 One dimensional heat transfer model in a cylindrical tube**

### 3.3

Fig. 3.5      Fig 3.6      0.05m/s      PIV  
30 /min

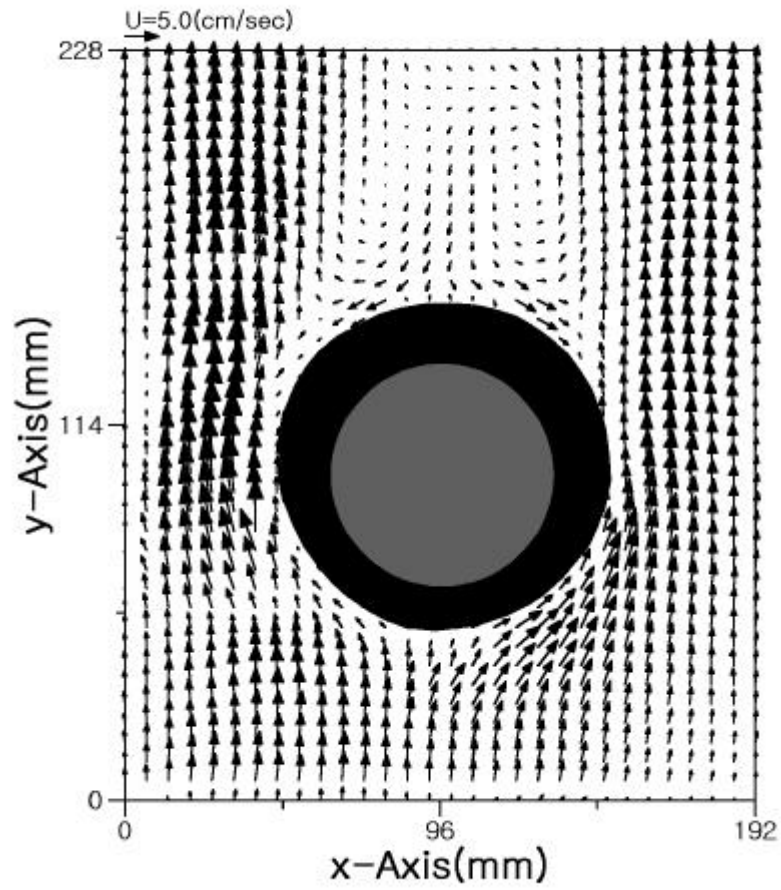
(stagnation point)  
가      가 ,  
(reversal flow)가  
(boundary layer) .  
가 .

.  
가 .  
가      가  
가      가  
(steady state) .

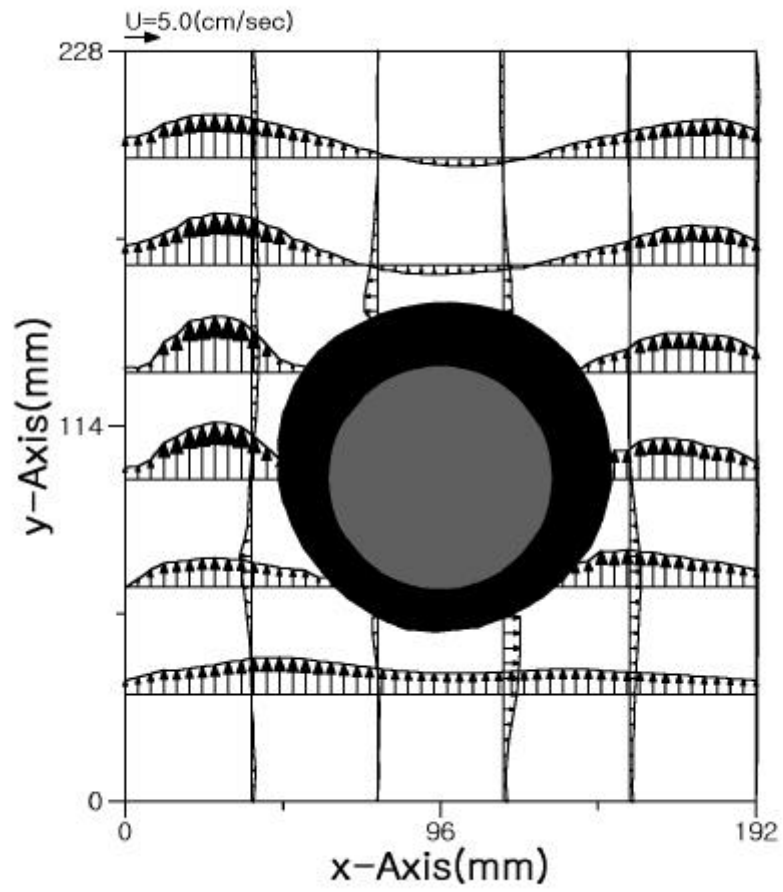


. Fig. 3.7

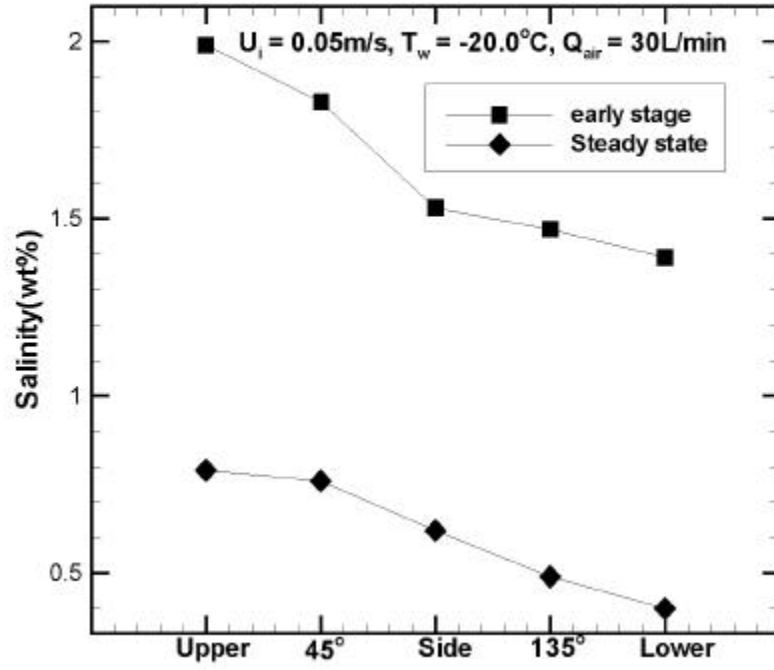
가



**Fig. 3.5 Time-mean velocity vector around a cooled cylindrical tube**



**Fig. 3.6 Time-mean velocity profile around a cooled cylindrical tube**



**Fig. 3.7 Distribution of salinity in the frozen layer**  
 ;  $U_i=0.05\text{m/s}$ ,  $T_w=-20.0$  ,  $Q_{\text{air}}=30$  /min

### 3.4

Fig. 3.8 Fig. 3.9  $T_w = -20$  ,  $Q_{air} = 10$  /min

.

가  
가 .  
 ,

. Fig. 3.10

Fig. 3.12

가 .

Fig. 3.13 Fig 3.8

가 .

,  $0.02m/s$   
가 ,  
가 ( ) 가  
 . 가 , 가

.

,  $0.02m/s$   
 $0.1m/s$

가  
가

·  
·

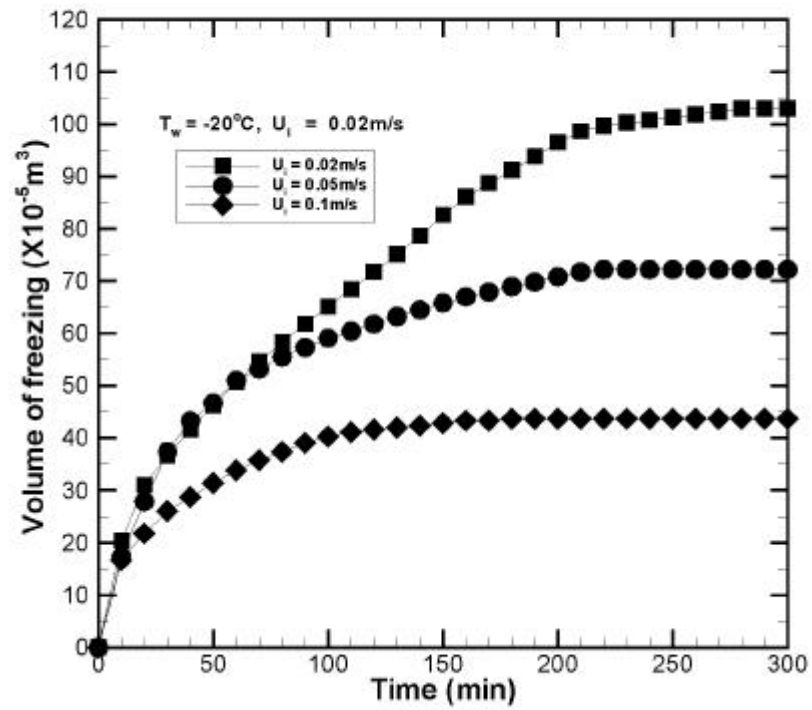
Fig. 3.14

· 가  
가 ·

Fig. 3.15

가 가  
· 가 가  
가 가  
가 가  
가 가  
·





**Fig. 3.8 Effect of fluid velocity on volume of freezing**  
**;  $Q_{\text{air}}=10 \text{ /min}$ ,  $T_w = -20$**

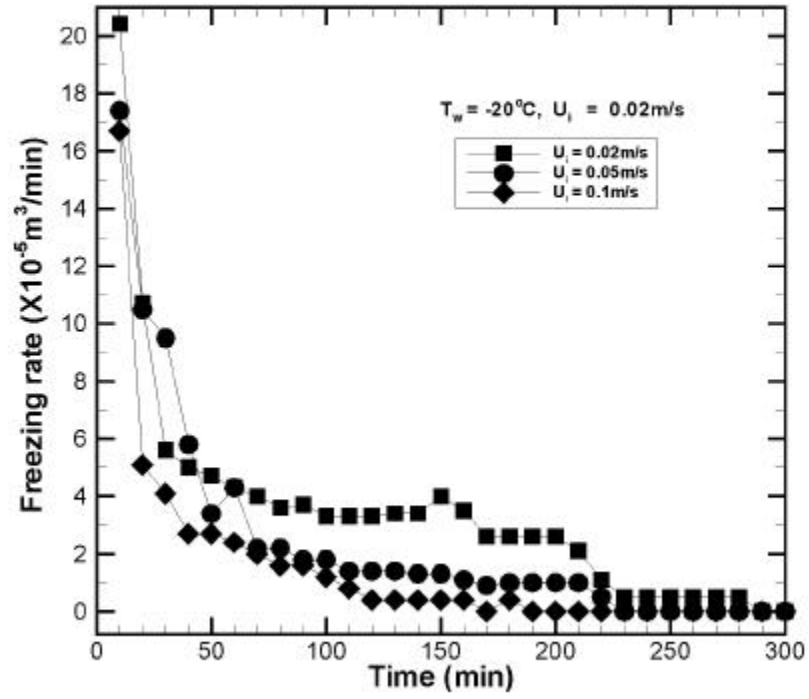
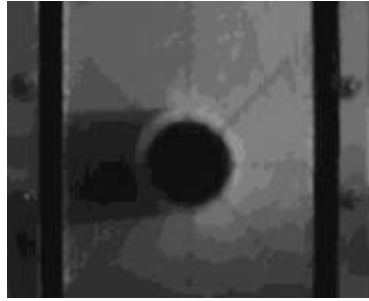
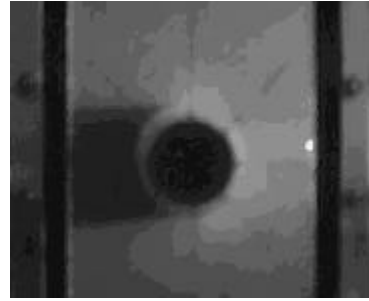


Fig. 3.9 Effect of fluid velocity on freezing rate

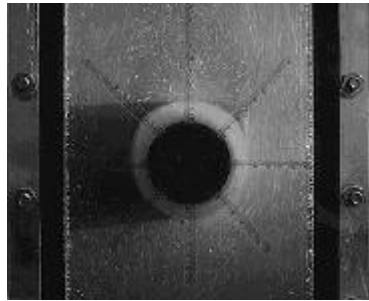
;  $Q_{air}=10 \text{ /min}$ ,  $T_w = -20$



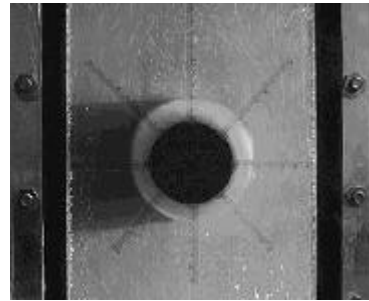
(a) 30min



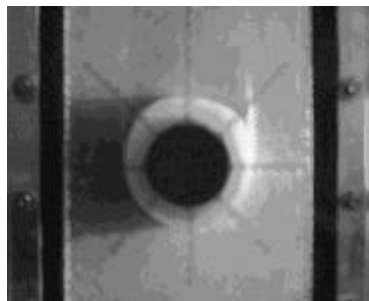
(b) 60min



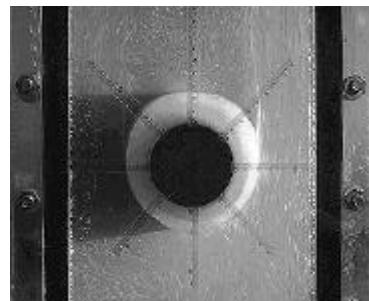
(c) 90min



(d) 120min



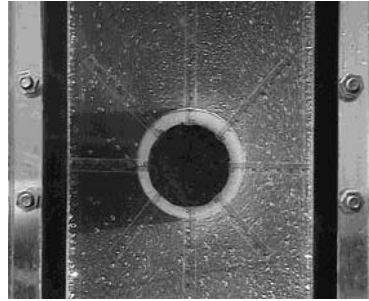
(e) 180min



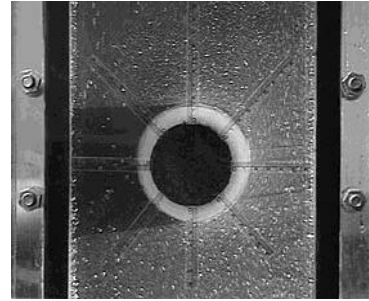
(f) 240min

**Fig. 3.10 Freezing behavior of sea water**

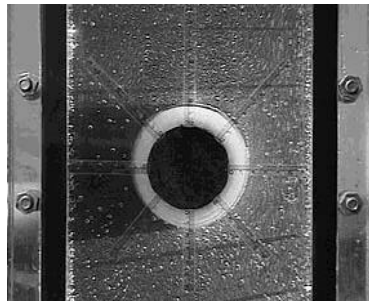
**;  $U_i=0.02\text{m/s}$ ,  $Q_{\text{air}}=10 \text{ /min}$ ,  $T_w=-20$**



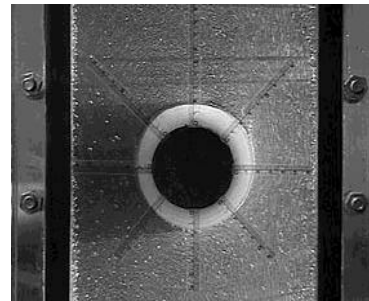
(a) 30min



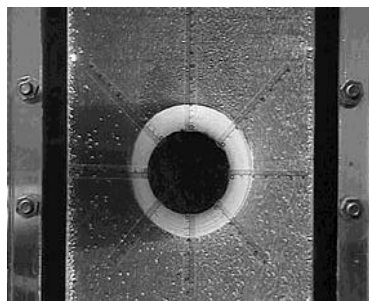
(b) 60min



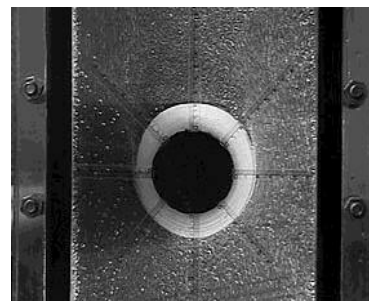
(c) 90min



(d) 120min



(e) 180min



(f) 240min

**Fig. 3.11 Freezing behavior of sea water**

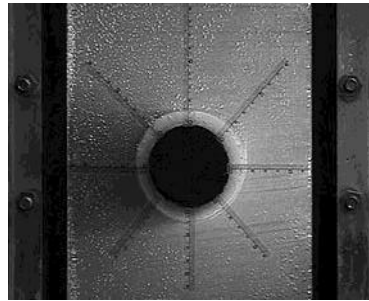
**;  $U_i=0.05\text{m/s}$ ,  $Q_{\text{air}}=10 \text{ /min}$ ,  $T_w=-20$**



(a) 30min



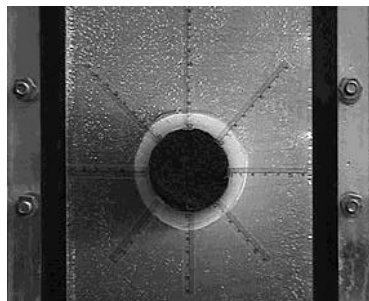
(b) 60min



(c) 90min



(d) 120min



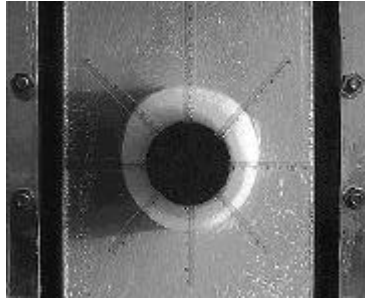
(e) 180min



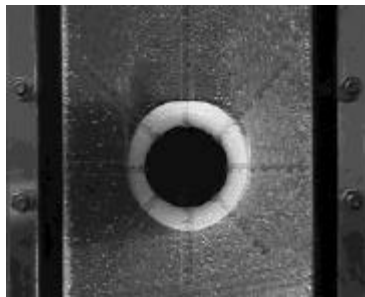
(f) 240min

**Fig. 3.12 Freezing behavior of sea water**

**;  $U_i=0.1\text{m/s}$ ,  $Q_{\text{air}}=10 \text{ /min}$ ,  $T_w=-20$**



(a)  $U_i=0.02\text{m/s}$

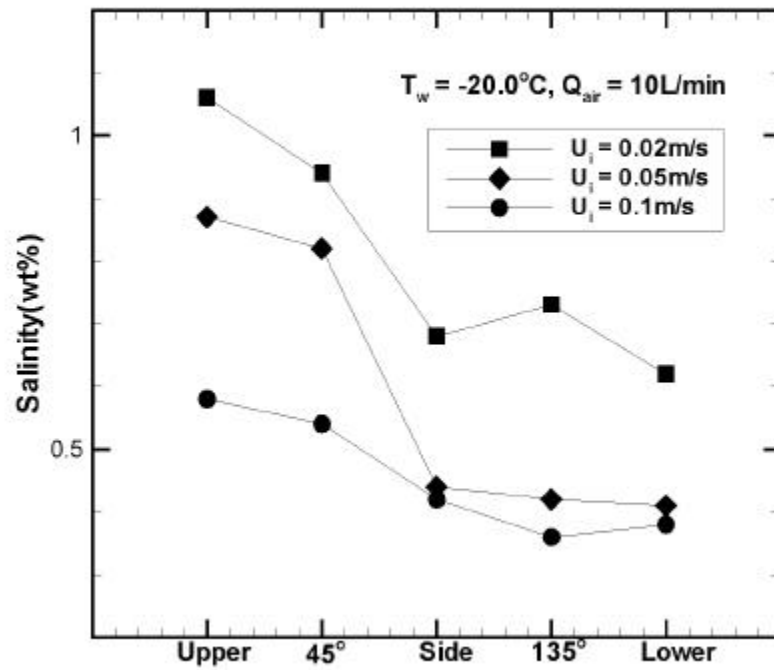


(b)  $U_i=0.05\text{m/s}$

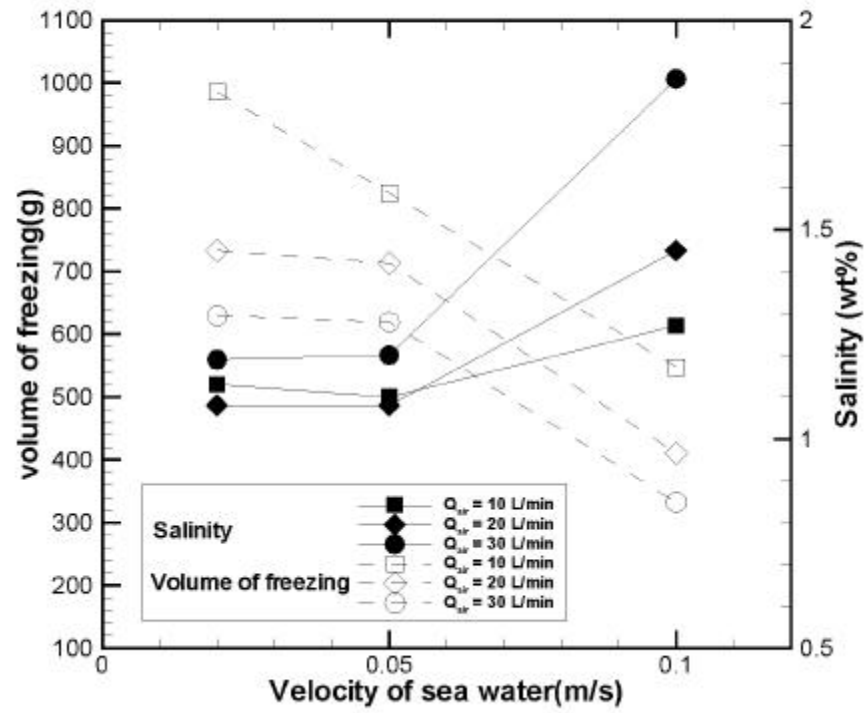


(c)  $U_i=0.1\text{m/s}$

**Fig. 3.13 Effect of fluid velocity on freezing behavior**  
**;  $Q_{air}=10 \text{ /min}$ ,  $T_w = -20$**



**Fig. 3.14 Salinity of external frozen layer in the steady state**  
**;  $Q_{\text{air}}=10$  /min,  $T_w = -20$**

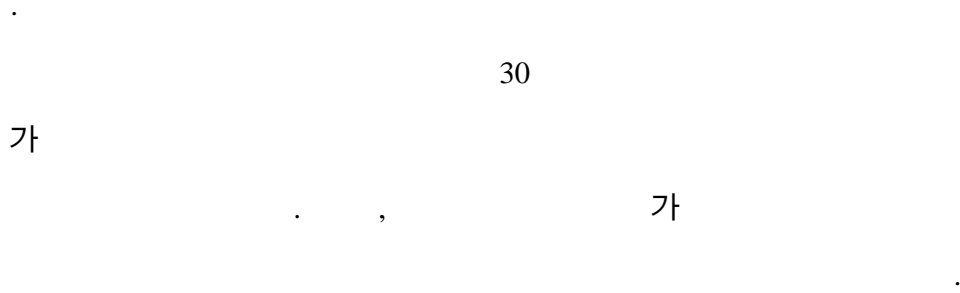


**Fig. 3.15 Mean salt concentration of frozen layer**  
**;  $T_w = -20$**



### 3.5

Fig. 3.16 Fig. 3.17  $T_w = -20$  ,  $U_i = 0.02 \text{ m/s}$



가

30

가

Fig. 3.18 Fig. 3.20

가

Fig. 3.21 Fig. 3.16

가

가

가

가

가 ,

(air-bubble flow)가

10 /min

가

30 /min

가

가

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가

. Fig. 3.22

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가

가

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. Fig. 3.23

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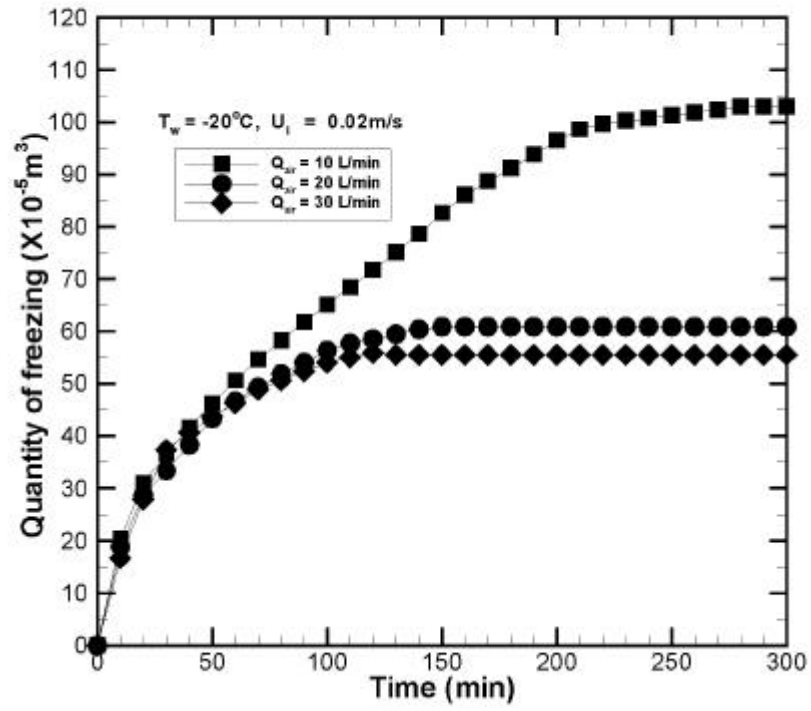


Fig. 3.16 Effect of air-bubble flow rate on volume of freezing  
;  $T_w = -20^\circ\text{C}$  ,  $U_i = 0.02 \text{ m/s}$

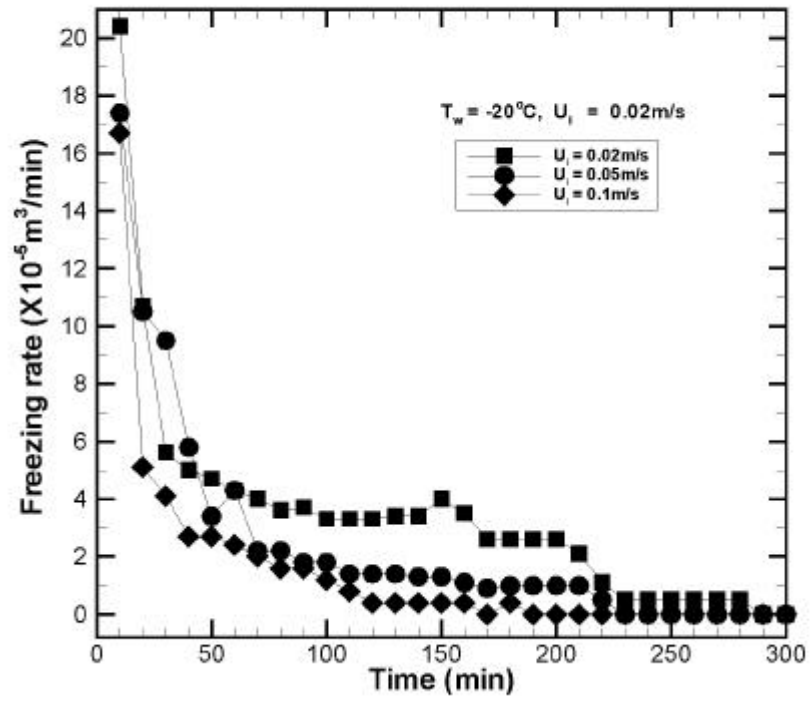
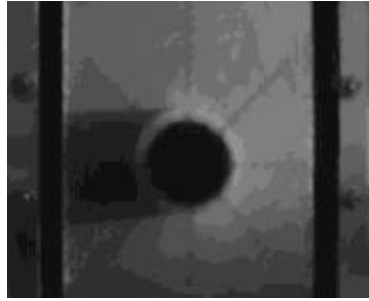
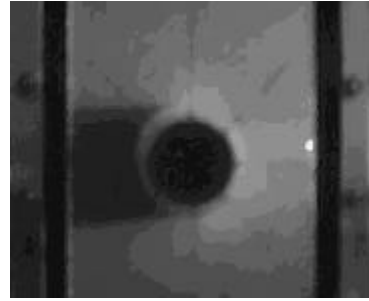


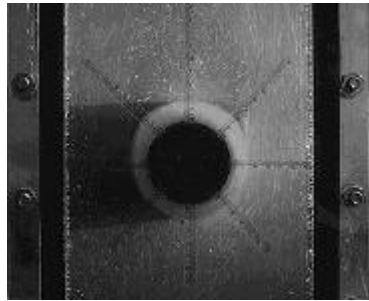
Fig. 3.17 Effect of air-bubble flow rate on volume of freezing  
;  $T_w = -20^\circ\text{C}$  ,  $U_i = 0.02 \text{ m/s}$



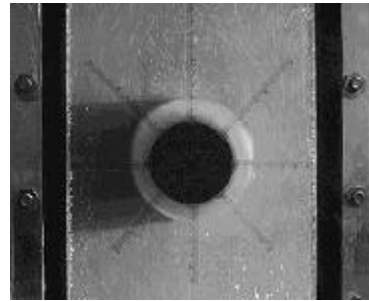
(a) 30min



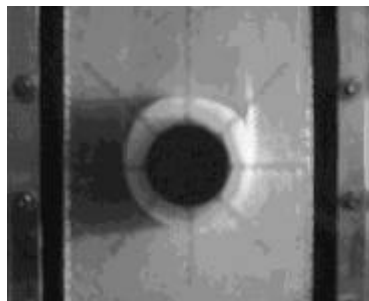
(b) 60min



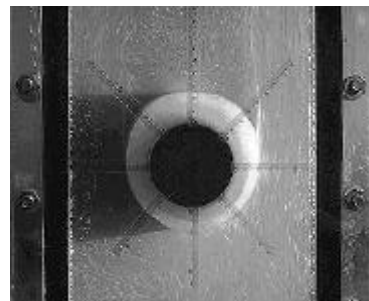
(c) 90min



(d) 120min



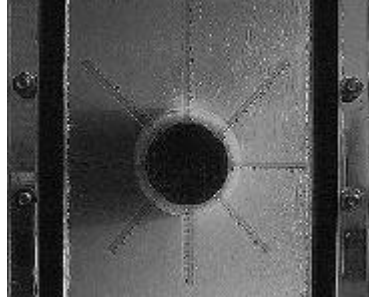
(e) 180min



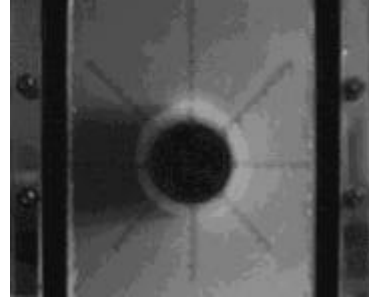
(f) 240min

**Fig. 3.18 Freezing behavior of sea water**

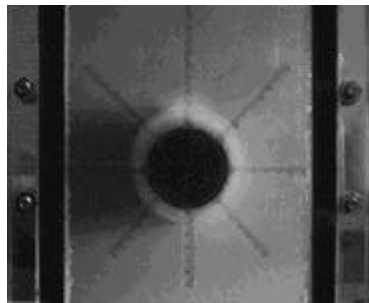
;  $U_i=0.02\text{m/s}$ ,  $Q_{\text{air}}=10 \text{ /min}$ ,  $T_w=-20$



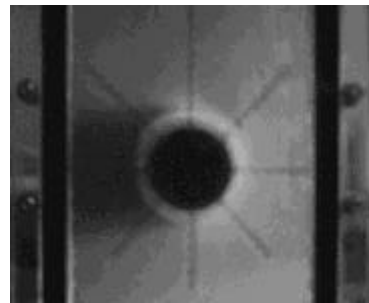
(a) 30min



(b) 60min



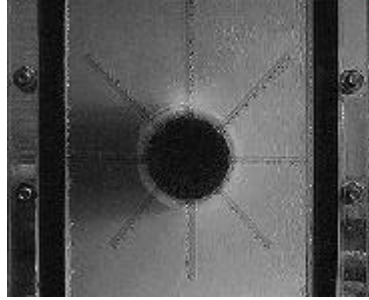
(c) 90min



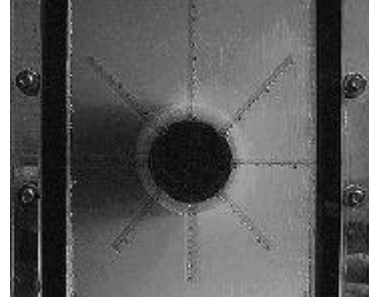
(d) 120min

**Fig. 3.19 Freezing behavior of sea water**

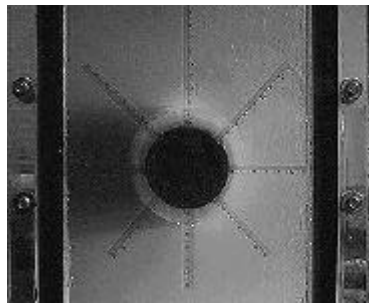
**;  $U_i=0.02\text{m/s}$ ,  $Q_{\text{air}}=20 \text{ /min}$ ,  $T_w=-20$**



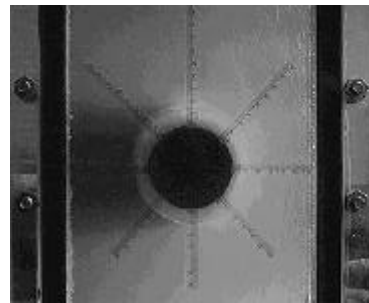
(a) 30min



(b) 60min



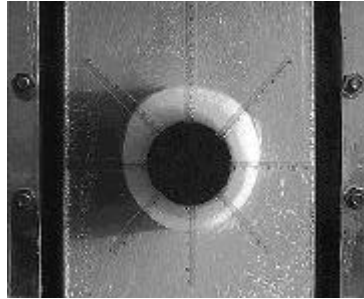
(c) 90min



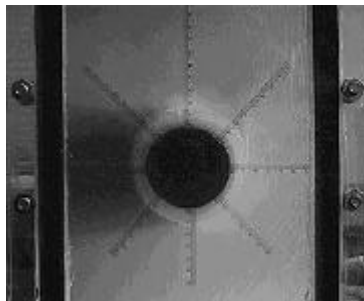
(d) 120min

**Fig. 3.20 Freezing behavior of sea water**

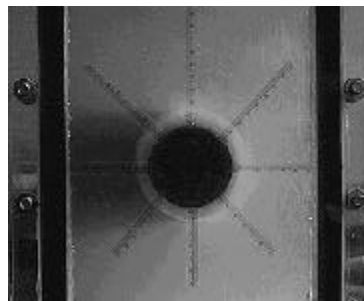
**;  $U_i=0.02\text{m/s}$ ,  $Q_{\text{air}}=30 \text{ /min}$ ,  $T_w=-20$**



(a)  $Q_{\text{air}}=10 \text{ /min}$



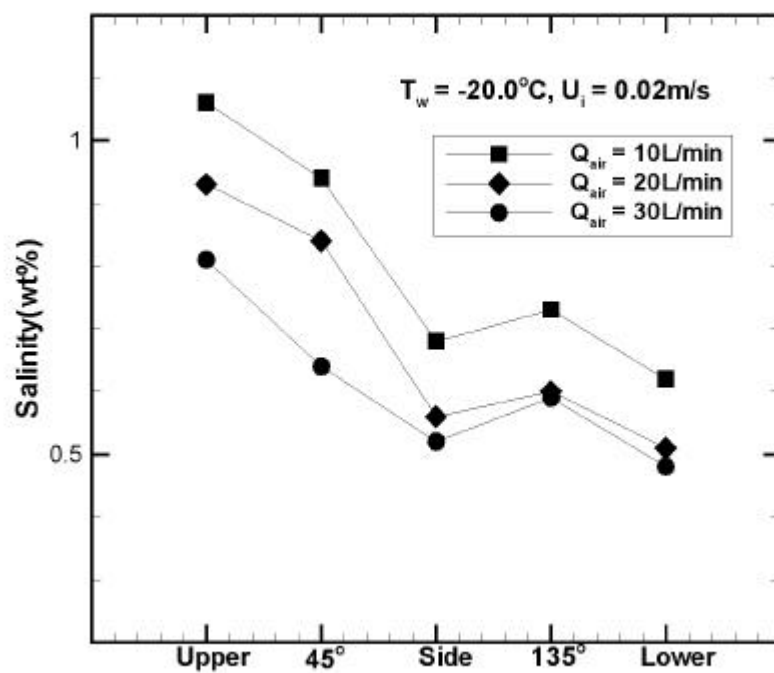
(b)  $Q_{\text{air}}=20 \text{ /min}$



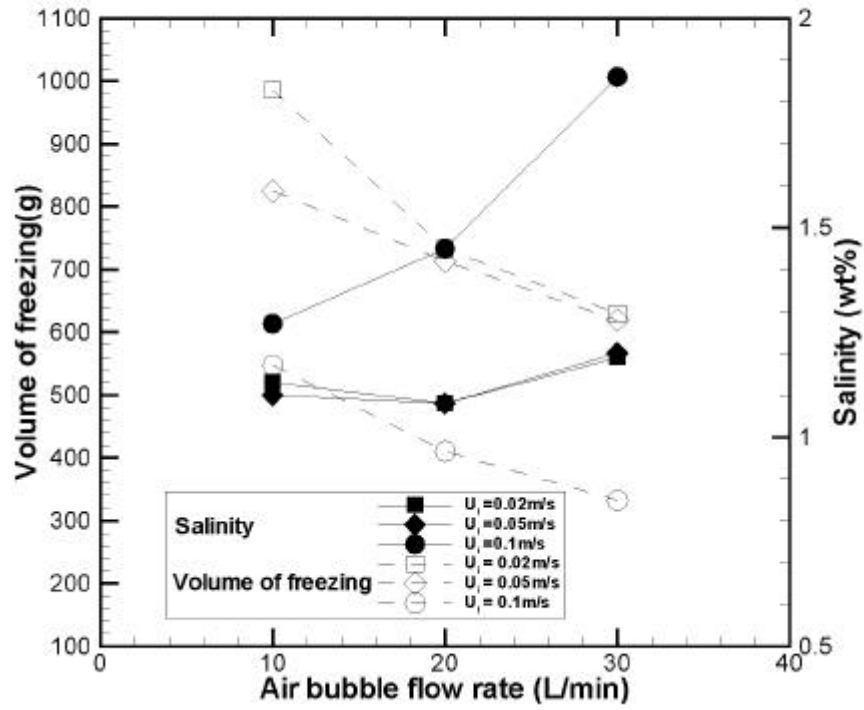
(c)  $Q_{\text{air}}=30 \text{ /min}$

**Fig. 3.21 Effect of air- bubble flow rate on freezing behavior**  
**;  $T_w = -20$  ,  $U_i = 0.02 \text{ m/s}$**





**Fig. 3.22 Salinity of external frozen layer in the steady state**  
;  $T_w = -20^\circ\text{C}$  ,  $U_i = 0.02\text{m/s}$



**Fig. 3.23 Mean salt concentration of frozen layer**  
**;  $T_w = -20$**

### 3.6

Fig. 3.24 Fig. 3.25  $Q_{air}=10 \text{ /min}$ ,  $U_i=0.02\text{m/s}$

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가  
. , 가  $T_w = -20$   
200  $T_w = -15$

. Fig. 3.26 Fig. 3.28

가 .

Fig. 3.29 Fig. 3.24

가 . 가

가 ,

가

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가  $T_w = -20$  가

가  $T_w = -10$

. 가

가

Fig. 3.30

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가  
가

Fig. 3.31

가  
가  
가

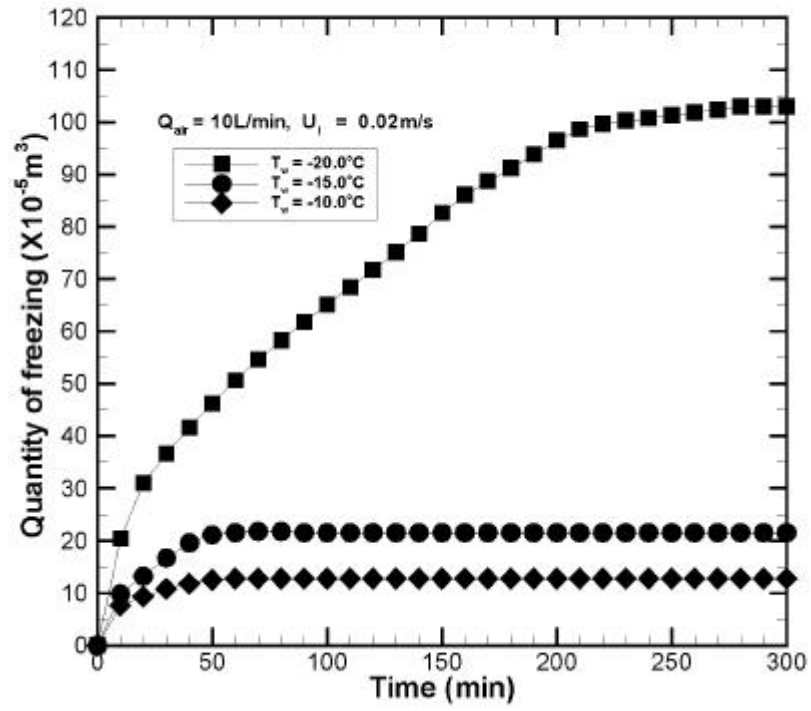


Fig. 3.24 Effect of cooled tube temperature on volume of freezing ;  $Q_{\text{air}}=10 \text{ /min}$   $U_i=0.02\text{m/s}$

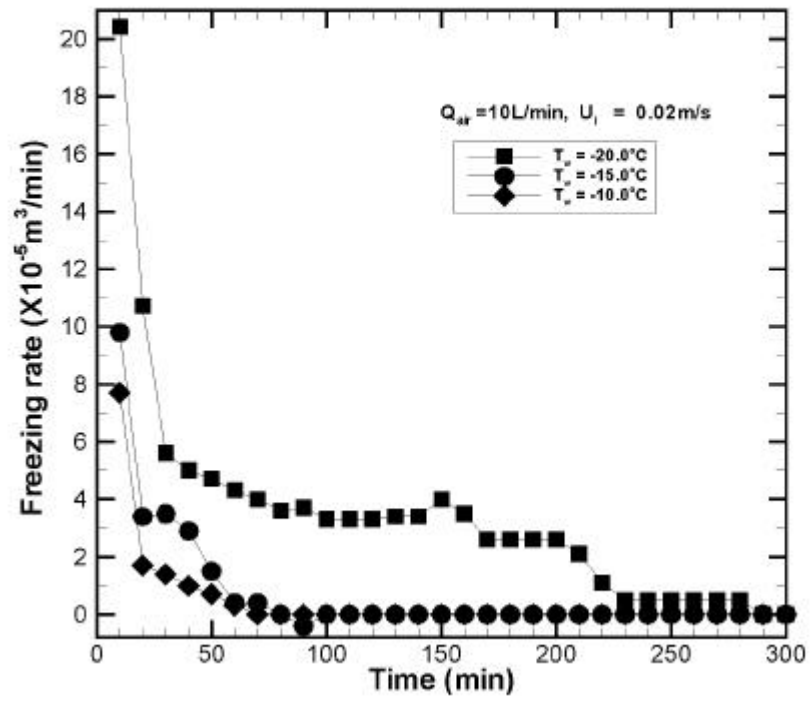
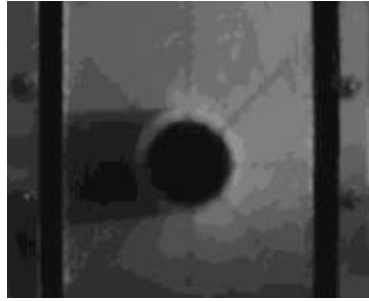
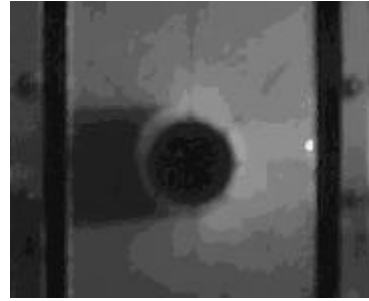


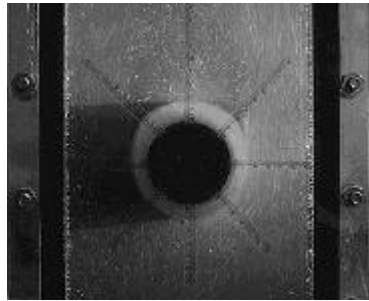
Fig. 3.25 Effect of cooled tube temperature on freezing rate  
;  $Q_{\text{air}}=10 \text{ /min}$   $U_i=0.02\text{m/s}$



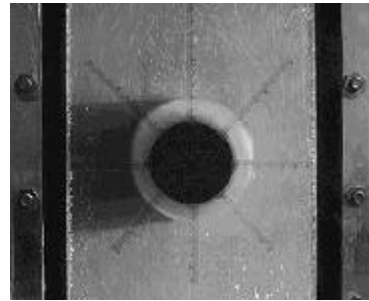
(a) 30min



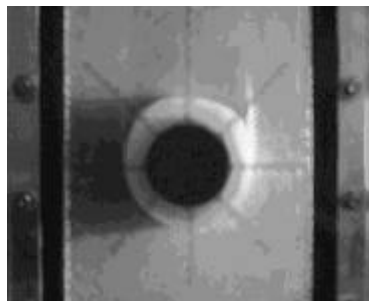
(b) 60min



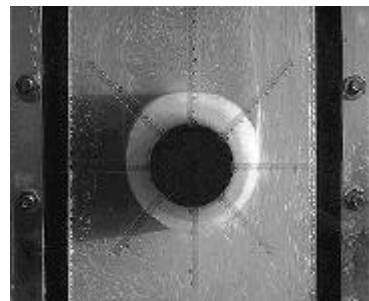
(c) 90min



(d) 120min



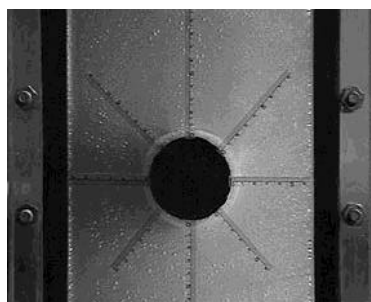
(e) 180min



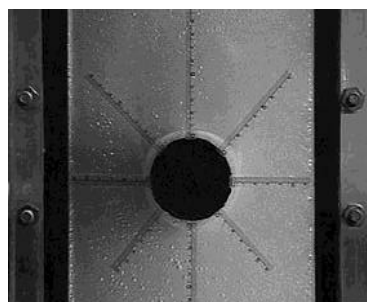
(f) 240min

**Fig. 3.26 Freezing behavior of sea water**

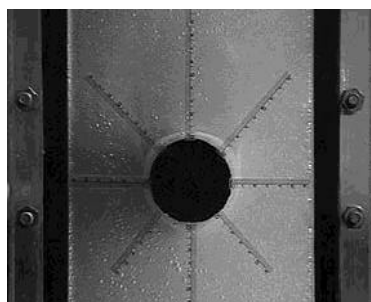
;  $U_i=0.02\text{m/s}$ ,  $Q_{\text{air}}=10 \text{ /min}$ ,  $T_w=-20$



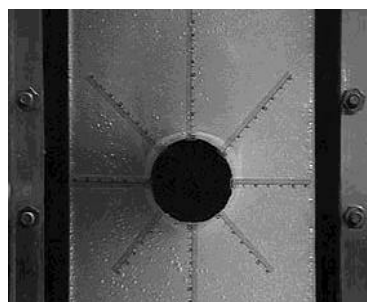
(a) 30min



(b) 60min



(c) 90min

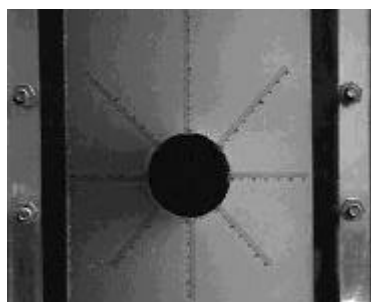


(d) 120min

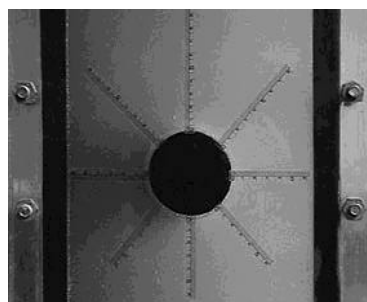
**Fig. 3.27 Freezing behavior of sea water**

**;  $U_i=0.02\text{m/s}$ ,  $Q_{\text{air}}=10 \text{ /min}$ ,  $T_w = -15$**

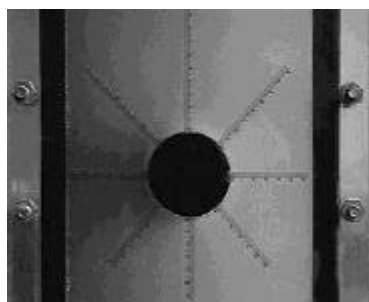




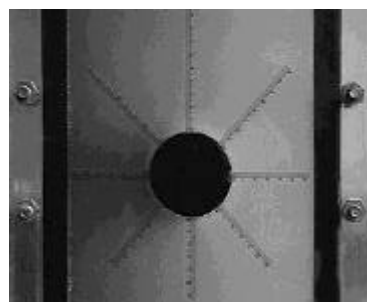
(a) 30min



(b) 60min



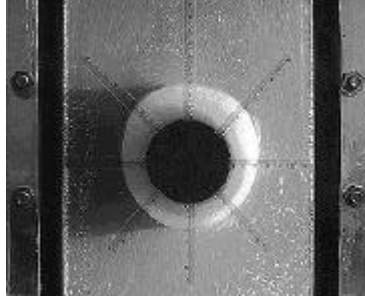
(c) 90min



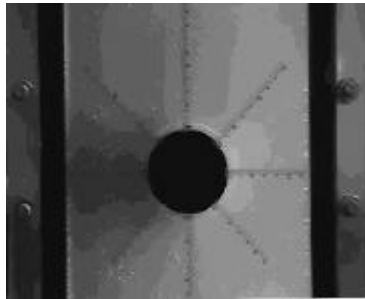
(d) 120min

**Fig. 3.28 Freezing behavior of sea water**

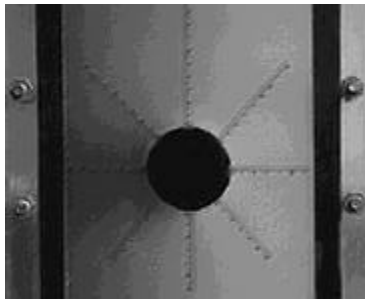
**;  $U_i=0.02\text{m/s}$ ,  $Q_{\text{air}}=10 \text{ /min}$ ,  $T_w = -10$**



(a)  $T_w = -20$

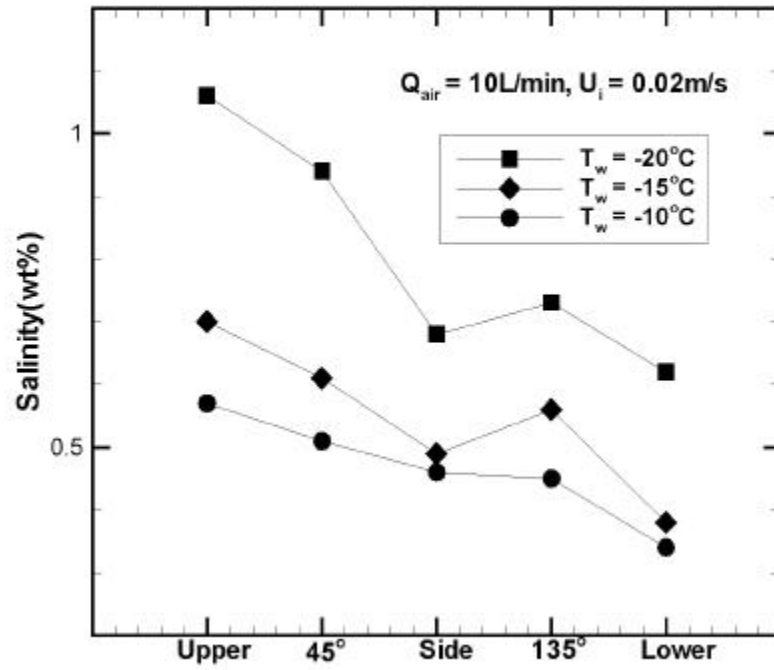


(b)  $T_w = -15$

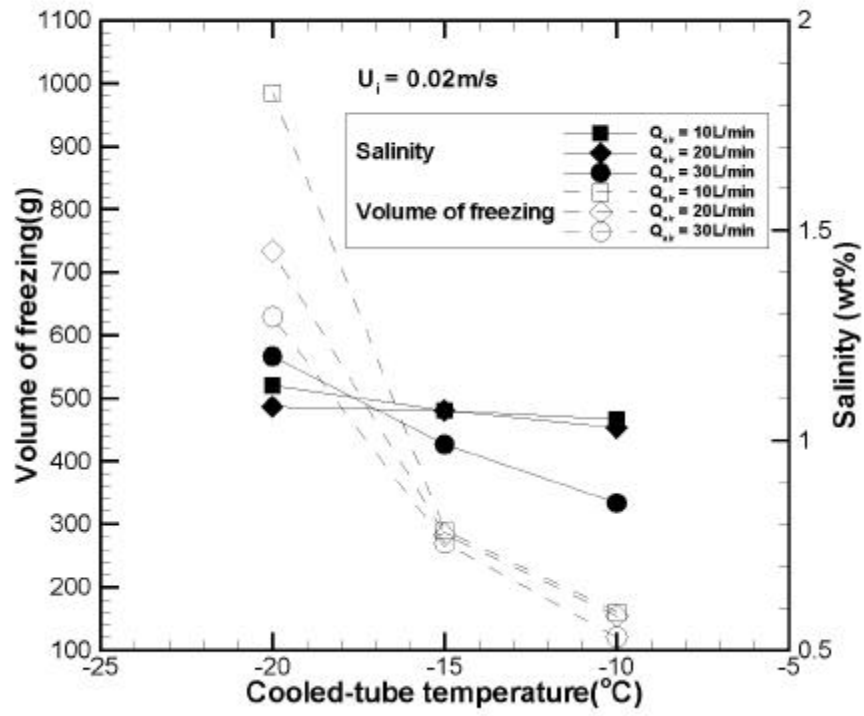


(c)  $T_w = -20$

**Fig. 3.29 Effect of cooled tube temperature on freezing behavior ;  $Q_{air}=10$  /min,  $U_i=0.02m/s$**



**Fig. 3.30 Salinity of external frozen layer in the steady state**  
;  $Q_{air}=10 \text{ /min}$ ,  $U_i=0.02\text{m/s}$



**Fig. 3.31 Mean salt concentration of frozen layer**  
**;  $U_i=0.02\text{m/s}$**

### 3.7

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$$R_f = f(w, Re, X) \quad (3.19)$$

.

$$R_f = f(w, Re, X) \quad (3.19)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 R_f (w) &= \frac{V_f}{H_o}, \\
 w (T_f - T_w) &= \frac{(T_f - T_w)}{(T_o - T_f)}, \\
 Re (U_i \cdot D_h) &= \frac{U_i \cdot D_h}{\mu}, \\
 X (W_{air}) &= \frac{W_{air}}{W_{air} + W_l}
 \end{aligned}$$

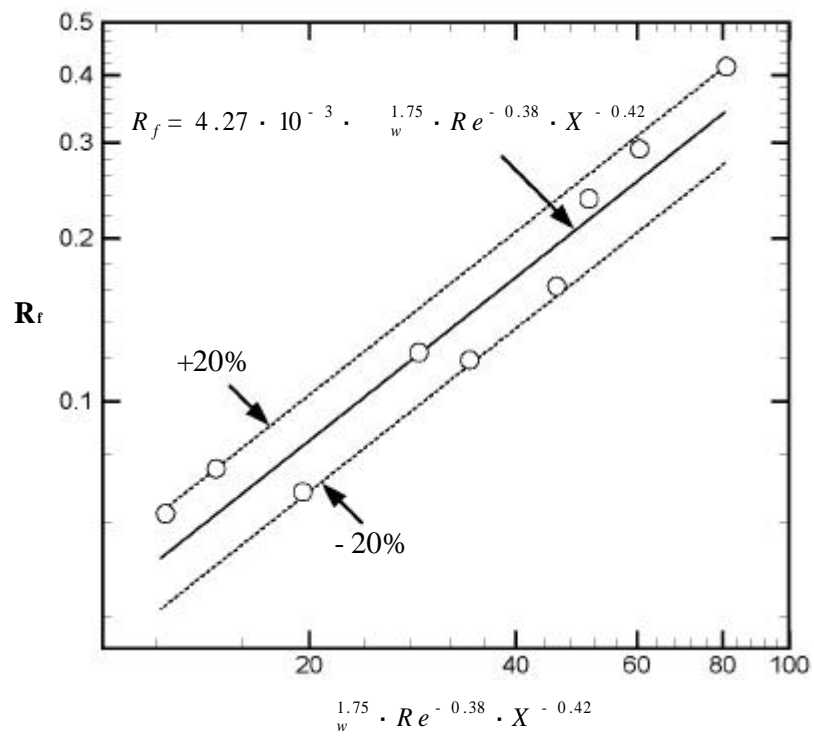
$w, Re, X$

$R_f$  Fig. 3.32

$$\pm 20\% \quad (3.20)$$

.

$$R_f = 4.27 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot w^{1.75} \cdot Re^{-0.38} \cdot X^{-0.42} \quad (3.20)$$



**Fig. 3.32 Dimensionless frozen quantity**

### 3.8

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(1)

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(2)

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(3)

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가 가 .

(4)

가 ,

가 가 가 .

(5)

( ) .

(6)

.

$$R_f = 4.27 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot \frac{1.75}{w} \cdot Re^{-0.38} \cdot X^{-0.42}$$

## 4

### 4.1

Fig. 4.1    Fig. 4.2

3

(Test Section)    150 × 190 × 1800mm    가

15mm

가

Fig. 4.2

가

120mm,    500mm,    2mm

10

(C-A Type)    50mm

K Type

. Fig. 4.3



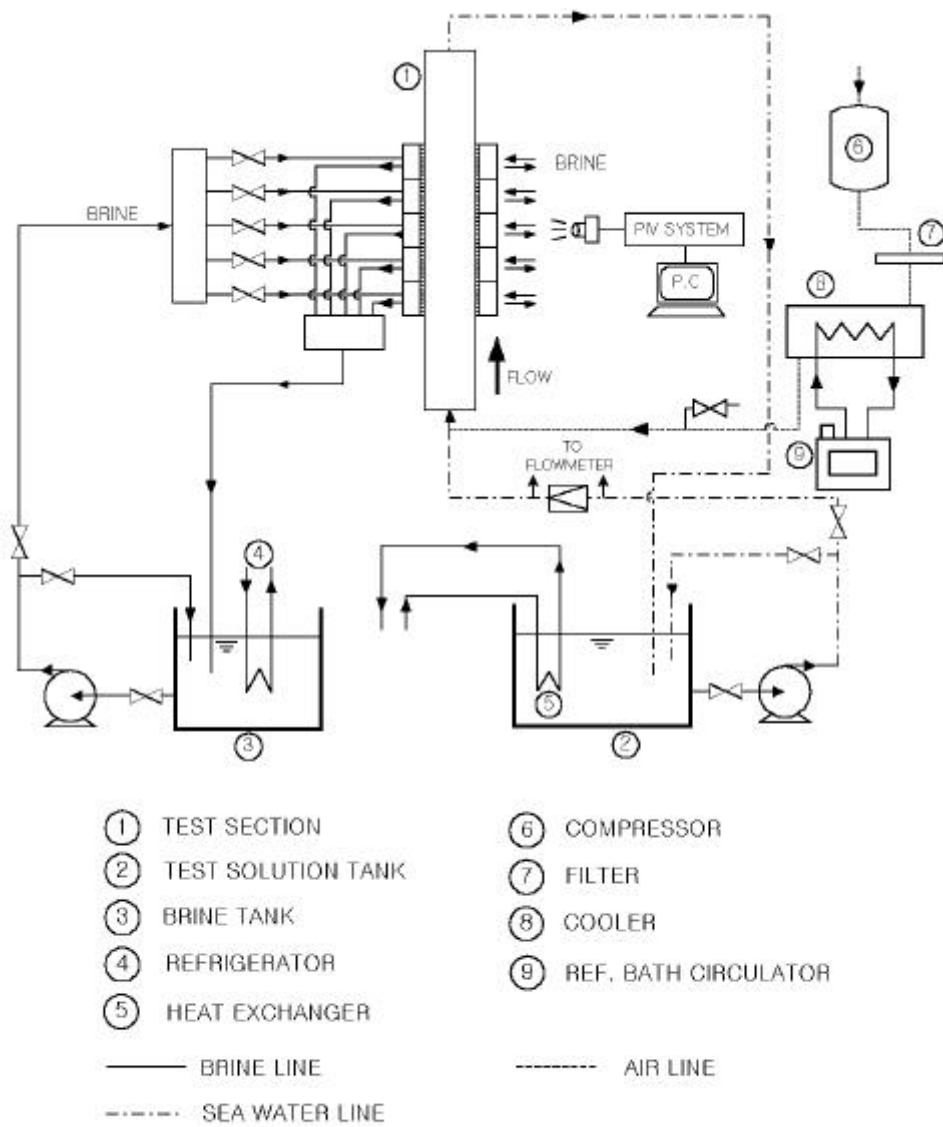
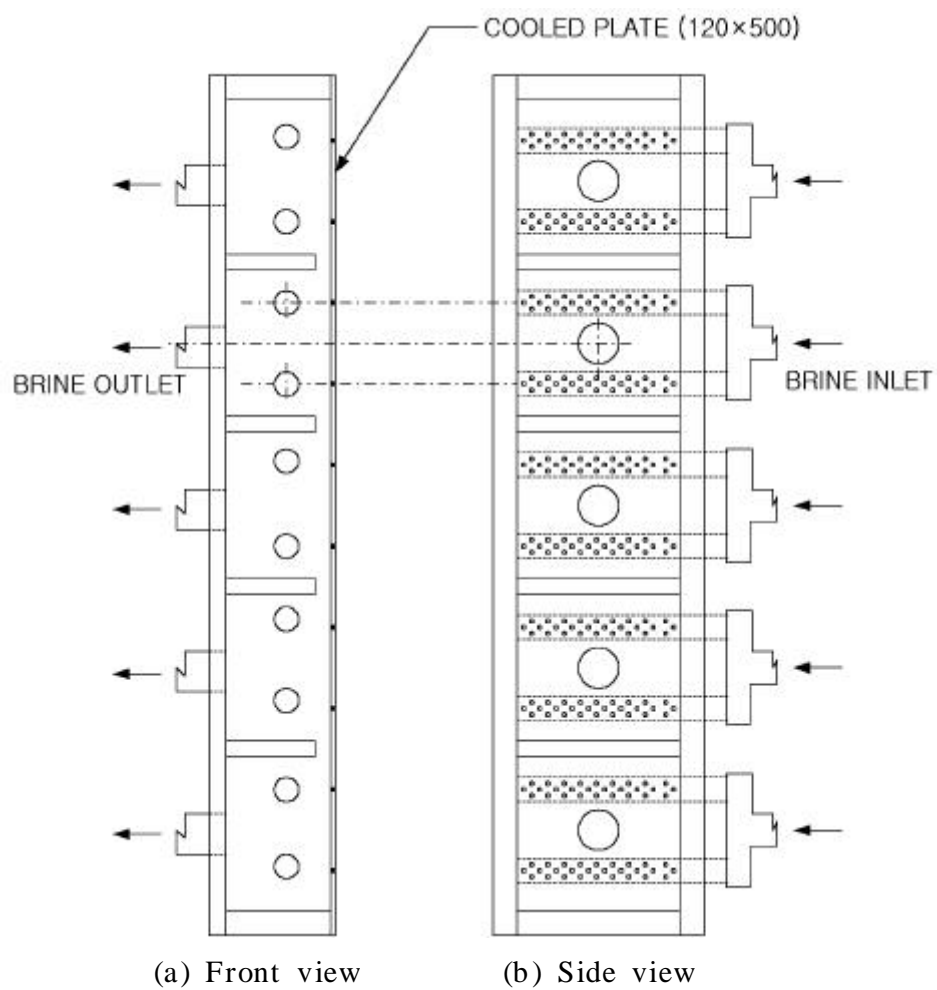
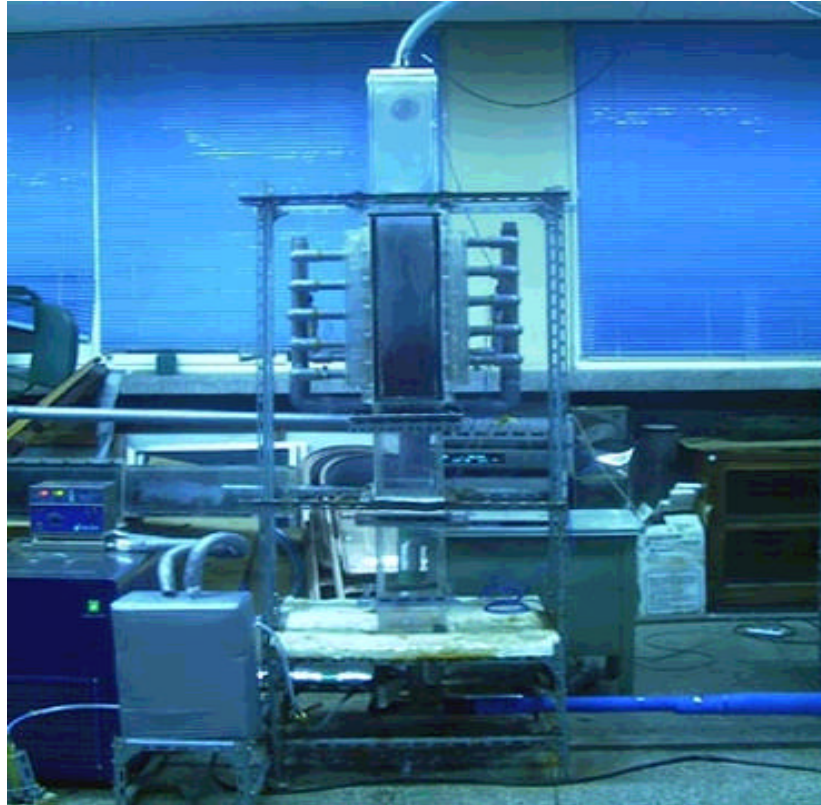


그림 11 실험장치 개요도 (3)

**Fig. 4.1 Schematic diagram of experimental apparatus**



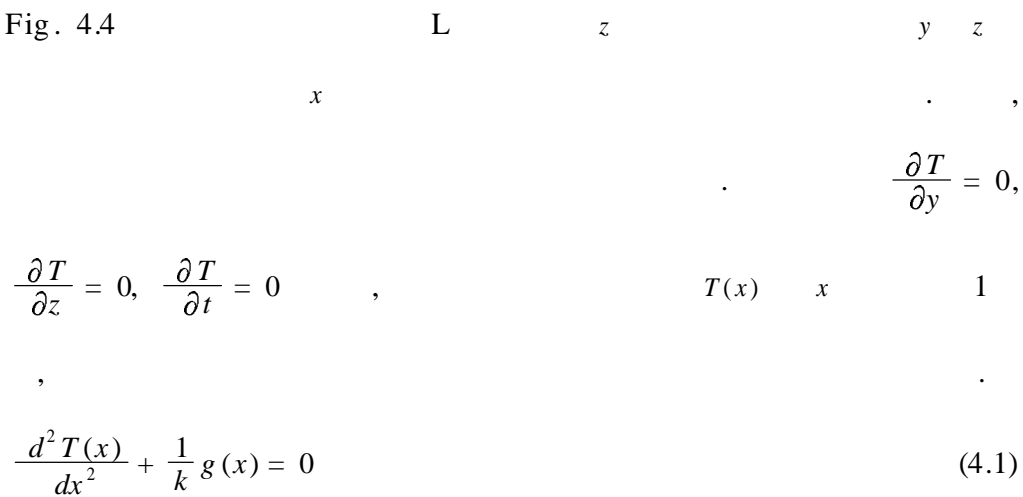
**Fig. 4.2 Details of test section**



**Fig. 4.3** Photograph of experimental apparatus

## 4.2

Fig. 4.4



$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial z} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = 0, \quad T(x) = 0, \quad T(x) = 1$$

$$\frac{d^2 T(x)}{dx^2} + \frac{1}{k} g(x) = 0 \quad (4.1)$$

(4.1)

$$\frac{d^2 T(x)}{dx^2} = 0 \quad (4.2)$$

$$\frac{dT(x)}{dx} = C_1$$

$$T(x) = C_1 x + C_2 \quad (4.3)$$

$$x = 0 \quad , \quad T(x) = T_1$$

$$x = L \quad , \quad T(x) = T_2$$

$$(4.3) \quad (4.4) \quad .$$

$$C_2 = T_1$$

$$C_1 = \frac{T_2 - T_1}{L}$$

$$T(x) = (T_2 - T_1) \frac{x}{L} + T_1 \quad (4.4)$$

$$가 \quad 1$$

.

$$q \quad (4.4) \quad T(x) \quad x$$

Fourier .

$$q = k \frac{T_1 - T_2}{L} \quad (4.5)$$

$$A \quad Q \quad (4.6)$$

.

$$Q = A q = A k \frac{T_1 - T_2}{L} \quad (4.6)$$

, Fig. 4.4  $x = 0$

Q

,

$x = L$

,

$$Q = A h_1 (T_{\infty 1} - T_1) = A k \frac{(T_1 - T_2)}{L} = A h_2 (T_2 - T_{\infty 2}) \quad (4.7)$$

(4.7)

(4.8)

.

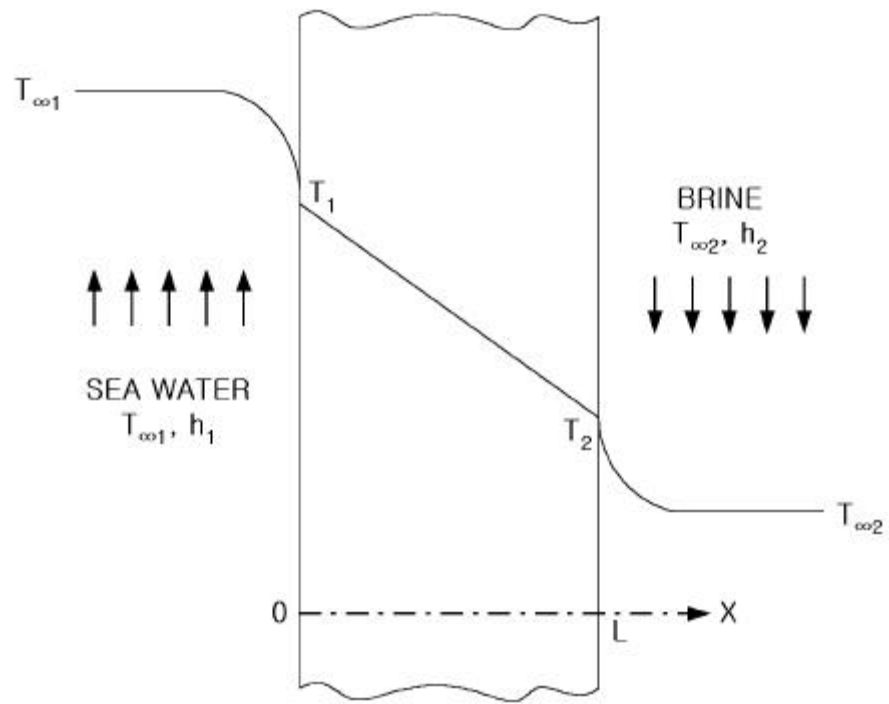
$$Q = \frac{T_{\infty 1} - T_1}{1/(A h_1)} = \frac{T_1 - T_2}{L/(A k)} = \frac{T_2 - T_{\infty 2}}{1/(A h_2)} \quad (4.8)$$

(4.8)

(4.9)

.

$$Q = \frac{T_{\infty 1} - T_{\infty 2}}{1/(A h_1) + L/(A k) + 1/(A h_2)} \quad (4.9)$$



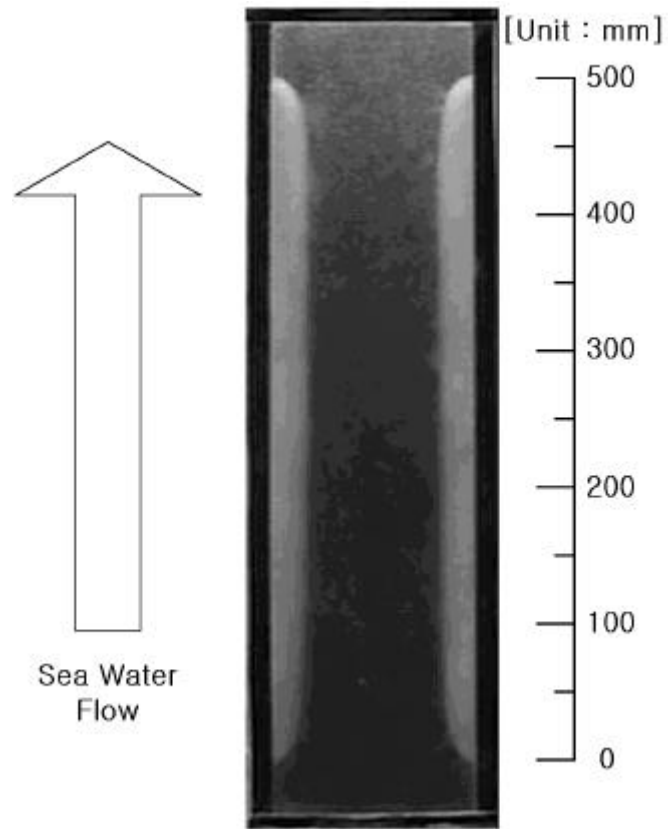
**Fig. 4.4 One dimensional heat transfer model in a plane wall**

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NaCl  
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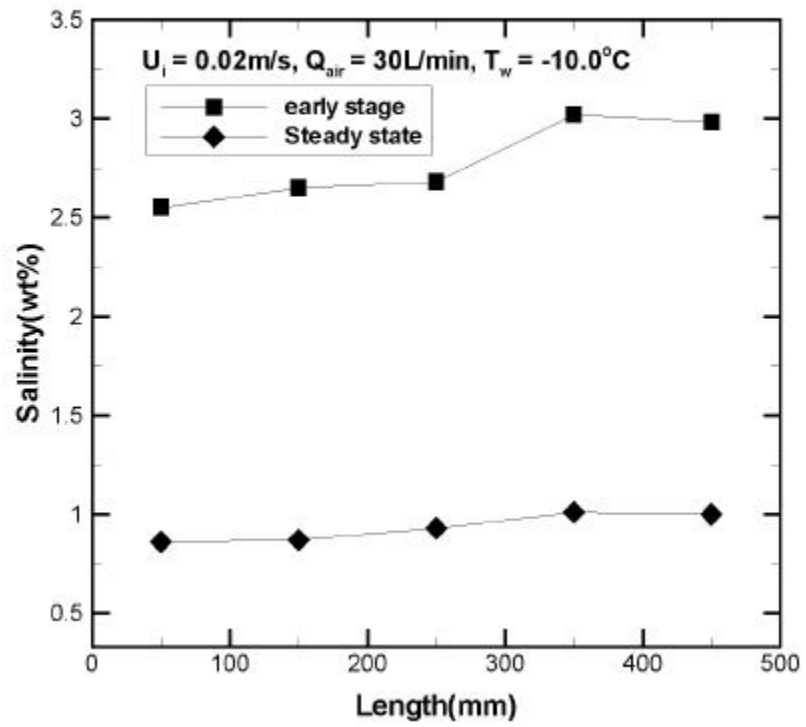


. Fig. 4.5      Fig 4.6



**Fig. 4.5 Shape of the frozen layer**

**;  $T_w = -20.0$  ,  $Q_{air} = 10$  /min,  $U_i = 0.02$ m/s**



**Fig. 4.6** Distribution of salinity in the frozen layer  
;  $T_w = -10.0$  ,  $Q_{\text{air}} = 30$  /min,  $U_i = 0.02 \text{ m/s}$

#### 4.4

Fig. 4.7 Fig. 4.8  $T_w = -20$  ,  $Q_{air} = 10$  /min

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Fig. 4.12 Fig. 4.7

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Fig. 4.13

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Fig. 4.14

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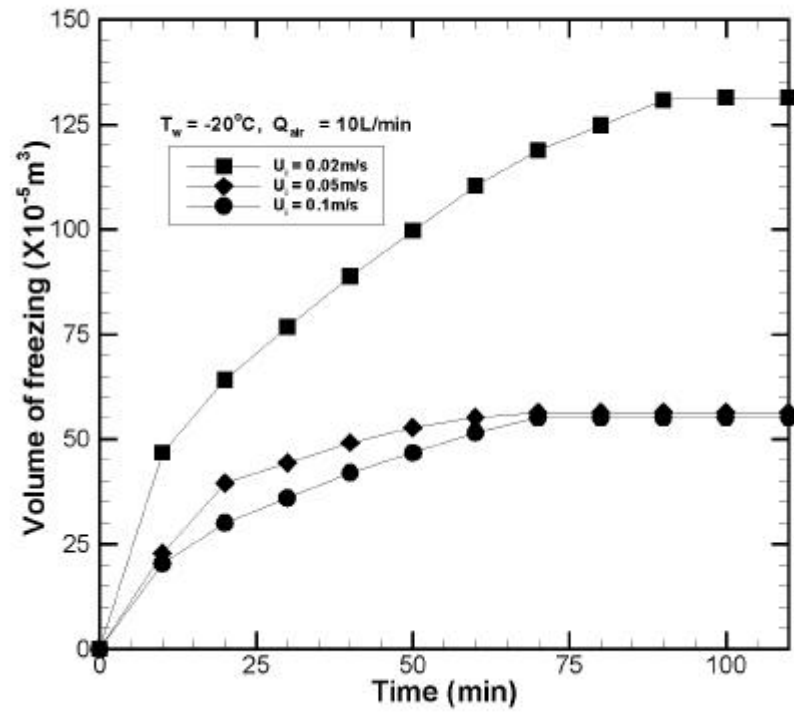
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**Fig. 4.7 Effect of fluid velocity on volume of freezing**  
;  $Q_{\text{air}}=10 \text{ /min}$ ,  $T_w = -20$

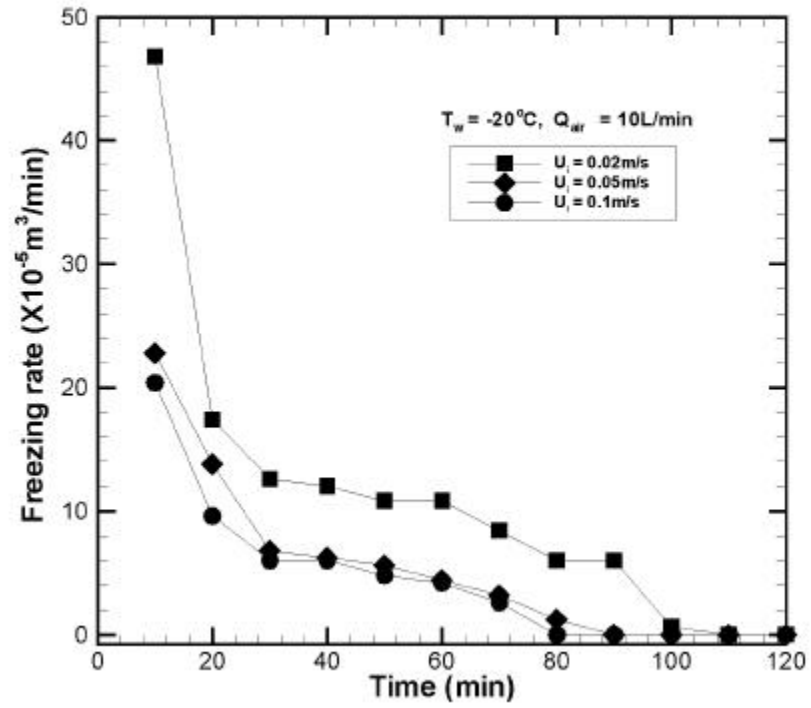
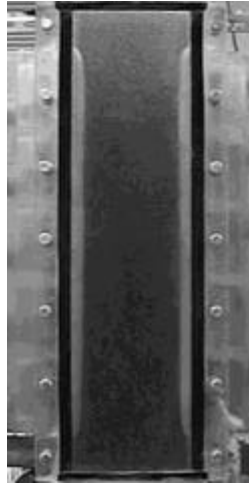


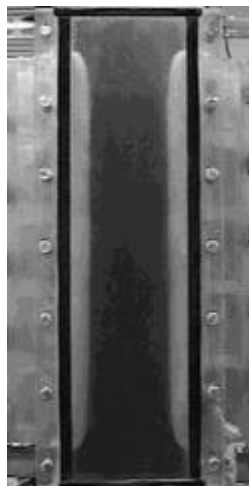
Fig. 4.8 Effect of fluid velocity on freezing rate  
;  $Q_{\text{air}} = 10 \text{ L/min}$ ,  $T_w = -20^\circ\text{C}$



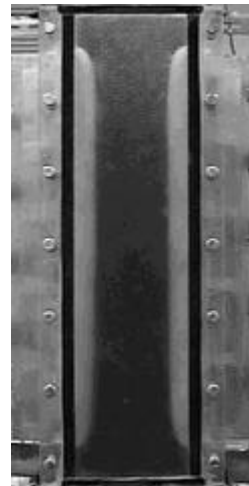
(a) 30min



(b) 60min



(c) 90min

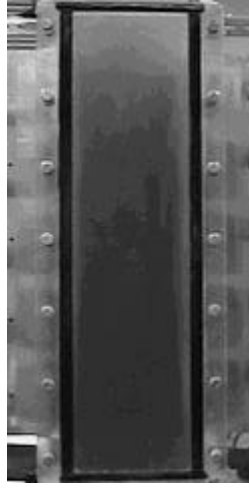


(d) 120min

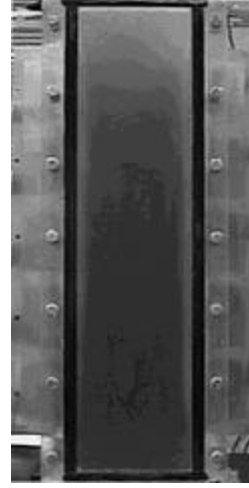
**Fig. 4.9 Freezing behavior of sea water**

**;  $U_i=0.02\text{m/s}$ ,  $Q_{\text{air}}=10 \text{ /min}$ ,  $T_w=-20$**





(a) 30min



(b) 60min



(c) 90min



(d) 120min

**Fig. 4.10 Freezing behavior of sea water**

**;  $U_i=0.05\text{m/s}$ ,  $Q_{\text{air}}=10 \text{ /min}$ ,  $T_w=-20$**



(a) 30min



(b) 60min



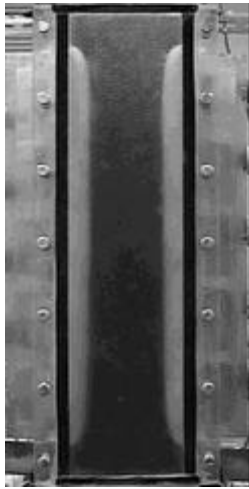
(c) 90min



(d) 120min

**Fig. 4.11 Freezing behavior of sea water**

**;  $U_i=0.1\text{m/s}$ ,  $Q_{\text{air}}=10 \text{ /min}$ ,  $T_w=-20$**



(a)  $U_i = 0.02 \text{ m/s}$

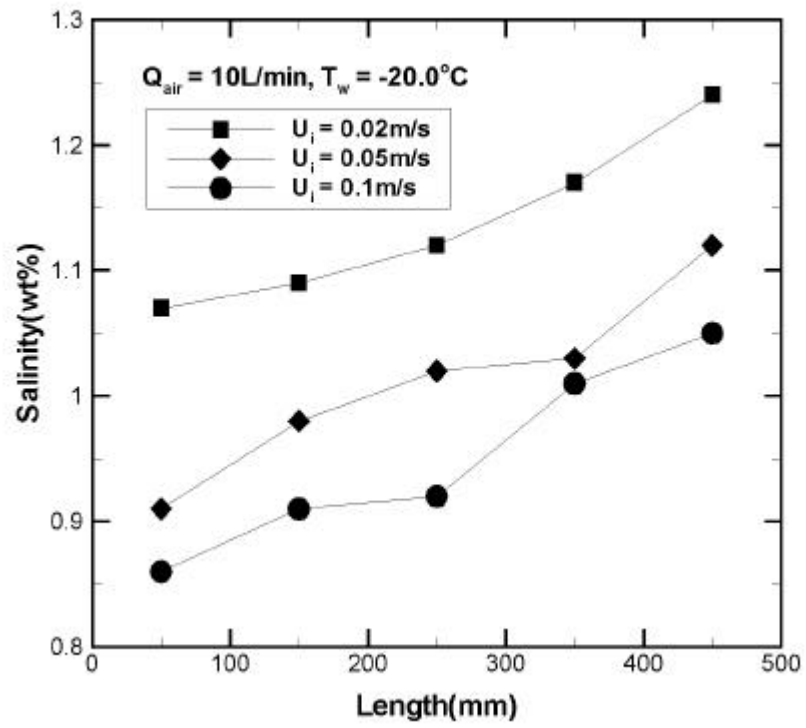


(b)  $U_i = 0.05 \text{ m/s}$



(c)  $U_i = 0.1 \text{ m/s}$

**Fig. 4.12 Effect of fluid velocity on freezing behavior**  
**;  $Q_{\text{air}} = 10 \text{ /min}$ ,  $T_w = -20$**



**Fig. 4.13 Salinity of external frozen layer in the steady state**  
**; Q<sub>air</sub>=10 /min, T<sub>w</sub> =- 20**

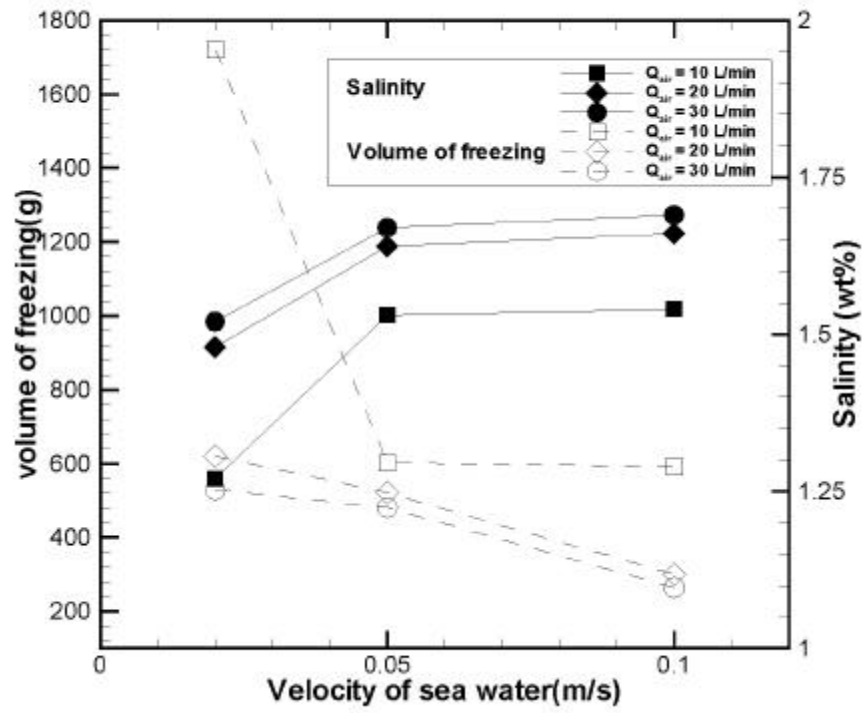


Fig. 4.14 Mean salt concentration of frozen layer  
;  $T_w = -20$

#### 4.5

Fig. 4.15      Fig. 4.16       $T_w = -20$  ,  $U_i = 0.02 \text{ m/s}$

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 Fig. 4.20      Fig. 4.15  
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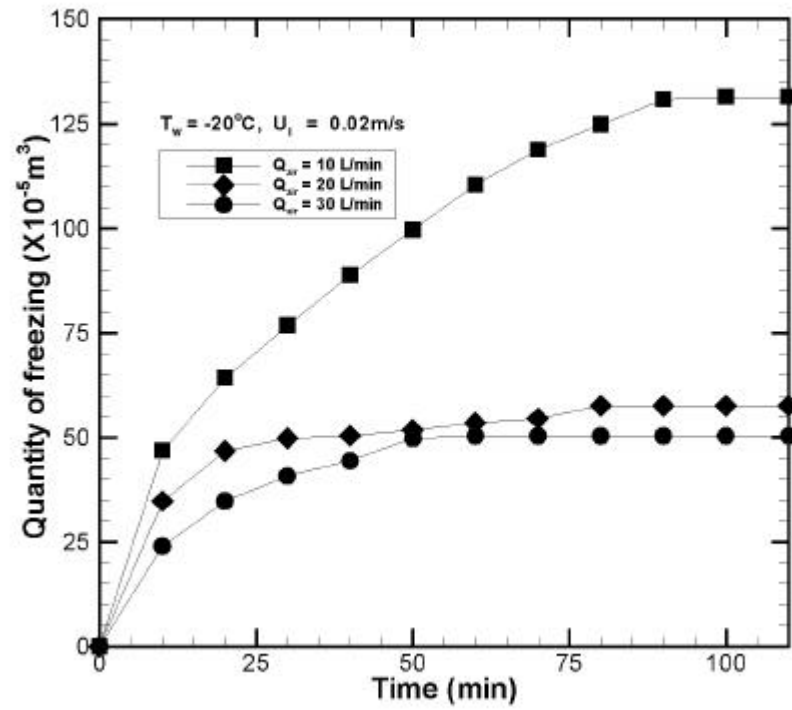
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가

가

가

가



**Fig. 4.15** Effect of air-bubble flow rate on volume of freezing  
;  $T_w = -20^\circ\text{C}$  ,  $U_i = 0.02 \text{ m/s}$



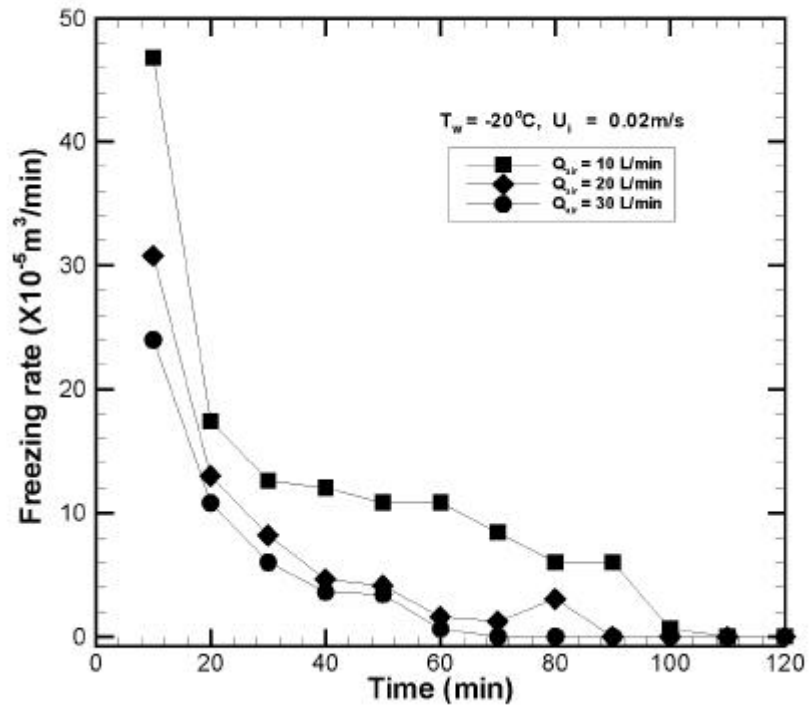
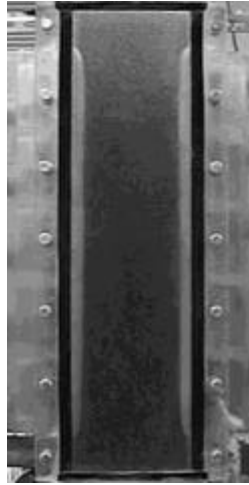


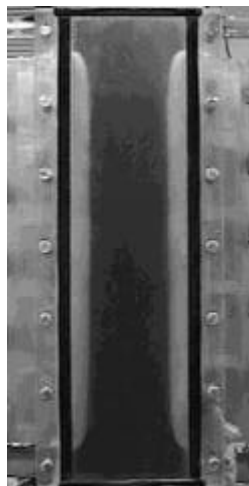
Fig. 4.16 Effect of air-bubble flow rate on volume of freezing  
;  $T_w = -20^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $U_i = 0.02 \text{ m/s}$



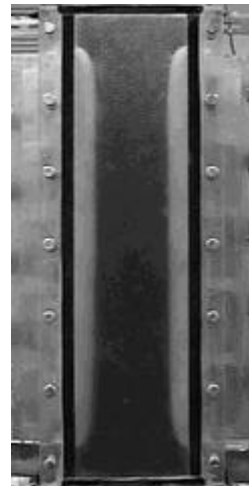
(a) 30min



(b) 60min



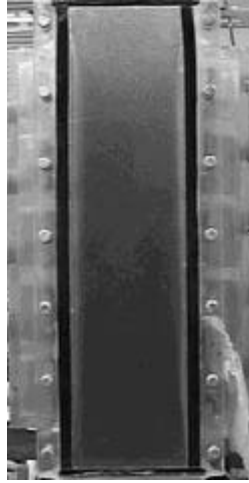
(c) 90min



(d) 120min

**Fig. 4.17 Freezing behavior of sea water**

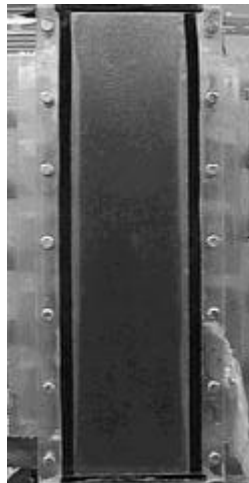
**;  $U_i=0.02\text{m/s}$ ,  $Q_{\text{air}}=10 \text{ /min}$ ,  $T_w=-20$**



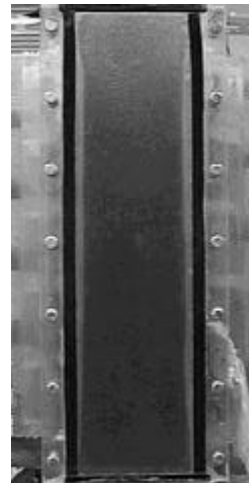
(a) 30min



(b) 60min



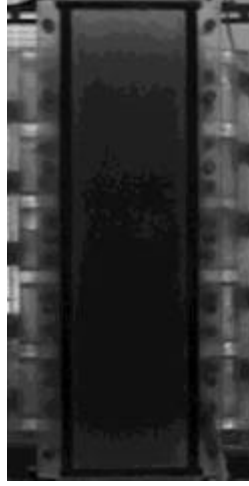
(c) 90min



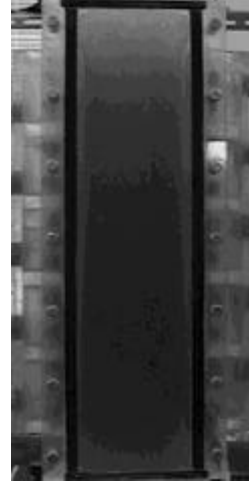
(d) 120min

**Fig. 4.18 Freezing behavior of sea water**

**;  $U_i=0.02\text{m/s}$ ,  $Q_{\text{air}}=20 \text{ /min}$ ,  $T_w=-20$**



(a) 30min



(b) 60min



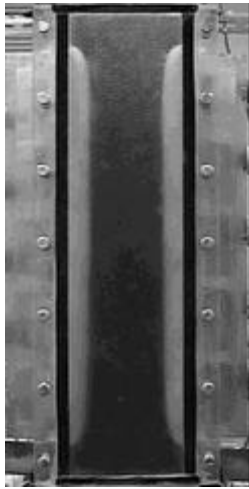
(c) 90min



(d) 120min

**Fig. 4.19 Freezing behavior of sea water**

**;  $U_i=0.02\text{m/s}$ ,  $Q_{\text{air}}=30 \text{ /min}$ ,  $T_w=-20$**



(a)  $Q_{\text{air}}=10$  /min

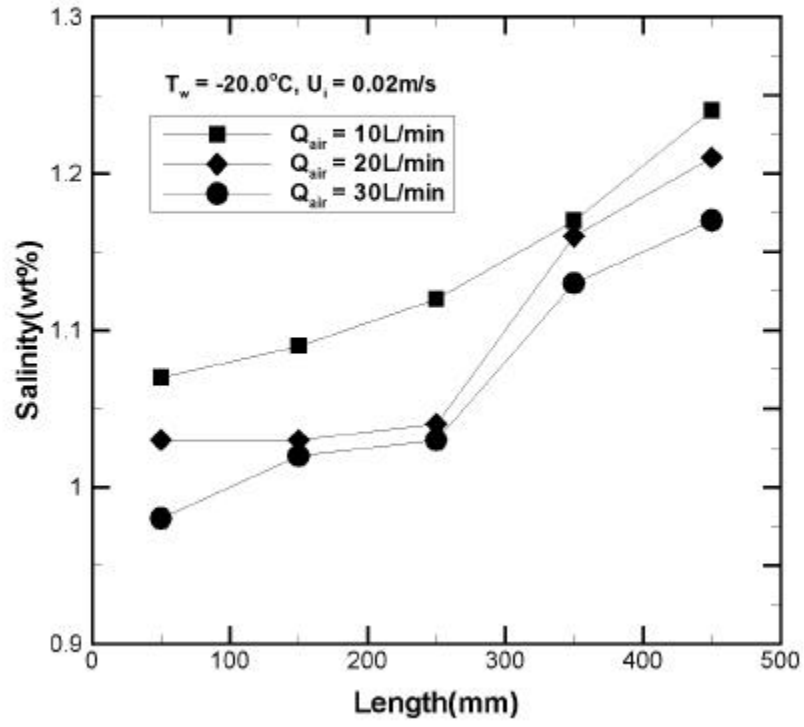


(b)  $Q_{\text{air}}=20$  /min

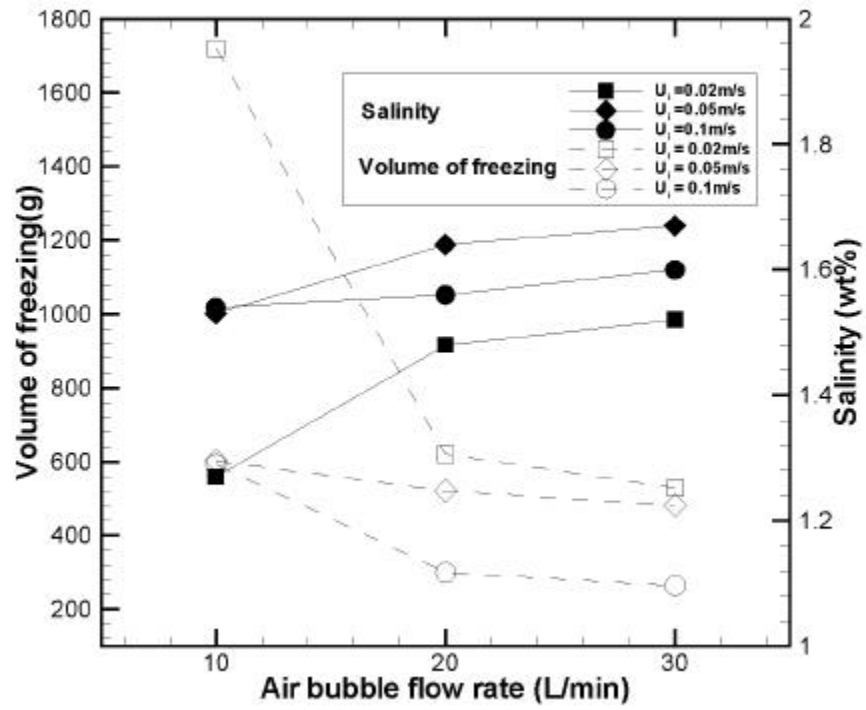


(c)  $Q_{\text{air}}=30$  /min

**Fig. 4.20 Effect of air- bubble flow rate on freezing behavior**  
;  $T_w = -20$  ,  $U_i = 0.02 \text{ m/s}$



**Fig. 4.21 Salinity of external frozen layer in the steady state**  
;  $T_w = -20^\circ\text{C}$  ,  $U_i = 0.02 \text{ m/s}$



**Fig. 4.22 Mean salt concentration of frozen layer**  
**;  $T_w = -20$**

#### 4.6

Fig. 4.23 Fig. 4.24  $Q_{air}=10 \text{ /min}$ ,  $U_i=0.02\text{m/s}$

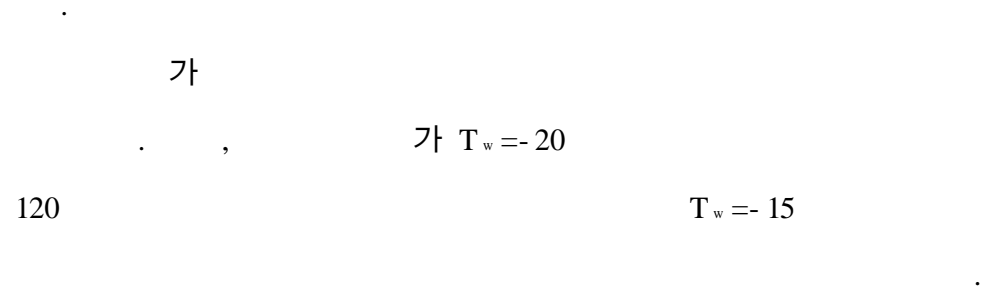


Fig. 4.25 Fig. 4.27

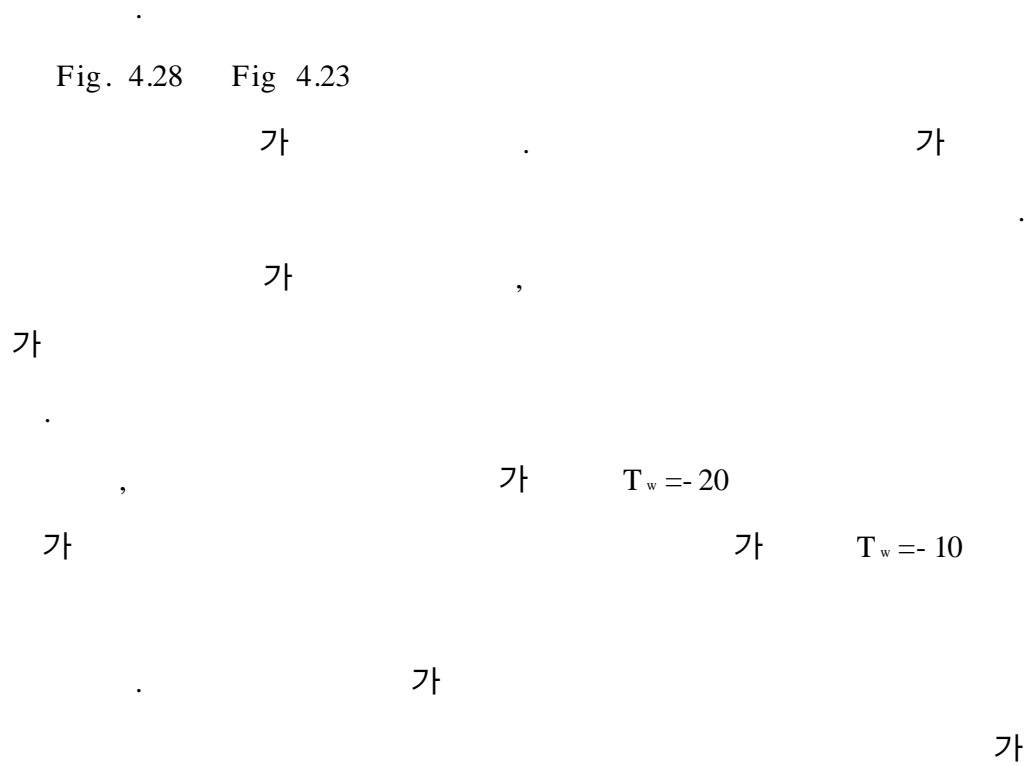


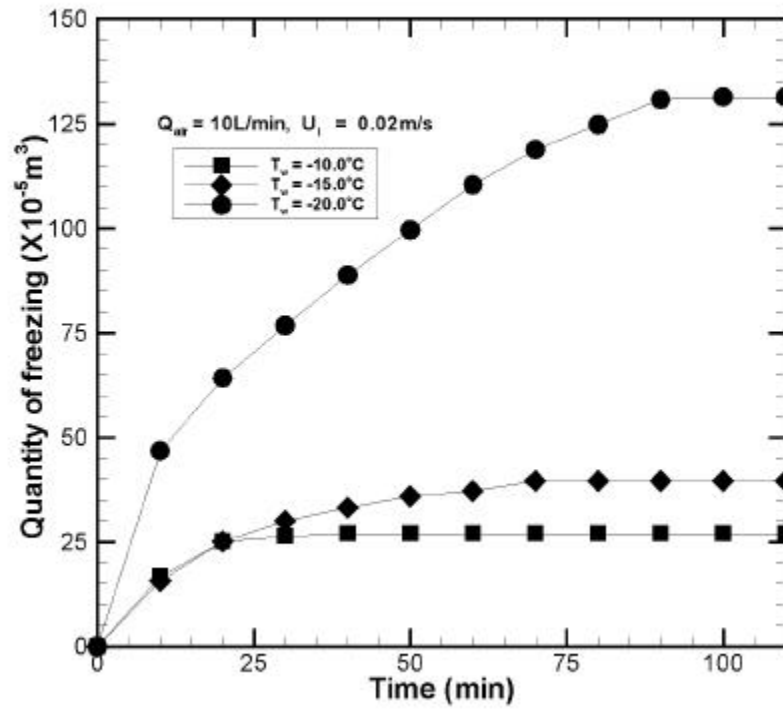


Fig. 4.29

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Fig. 4.30

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**Fig. 4.23** Effect of cooled plate temperature on volume of freezing ;  $Q_{\text{air}}=10$  /min  $U_i=0.02\text{m/s}$

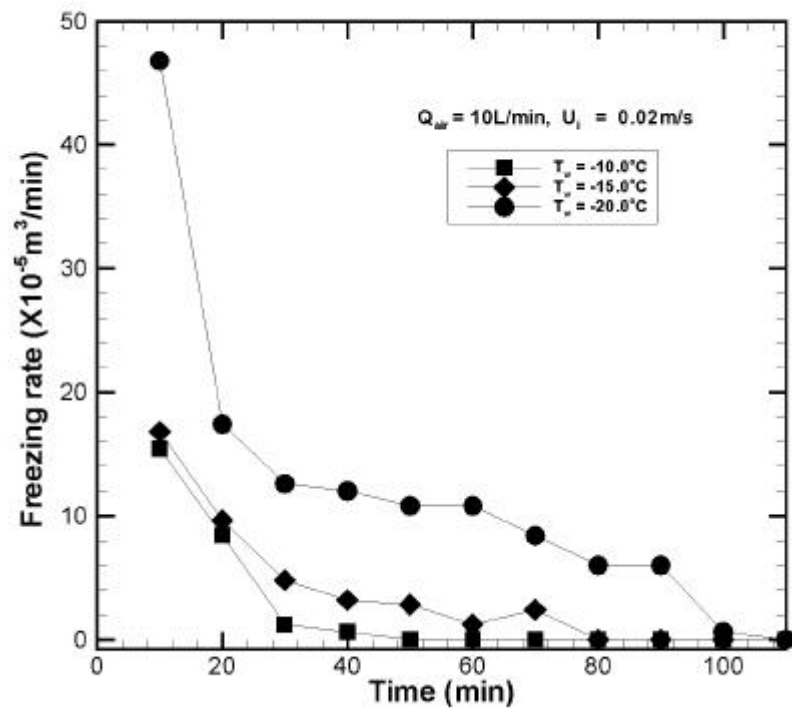
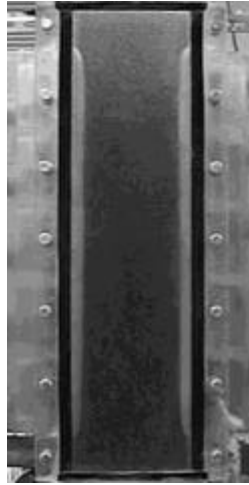


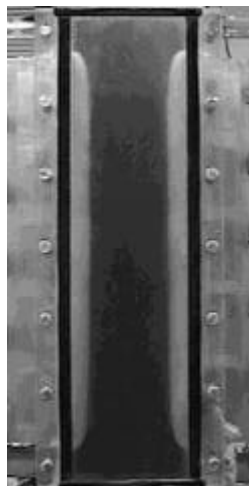
Fig. 4.24 Effect of cooled plate temperature on freezing rate  
;  $Q_{air}=10 \text{ /min}$   $U_i=0.02\text{m/s}$



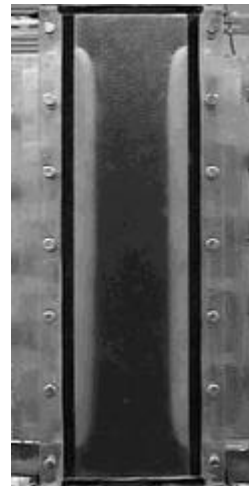
(a) 30min



(b) 60min



(c) 90min



(d) 120min

**Fig. 4.25 Freezing behavior of sea water**

**;  $U_i=0.02\text{m/s}$ ,  $Q_{\text{air}}=10 \text{ /min}$ ,  $T_w=-20$**



(a) 30min



(b) 60min



(c) 90min



(d) 120min

**Fig. 4.26 Freezing behavior of sea water**

**;  $U_i=0.02\text{m/s}$ ,  $Q_{\text{air}}=10 \text{ /min}$ ,  $T_w=-15$**



(a) 30min



(b) 60min



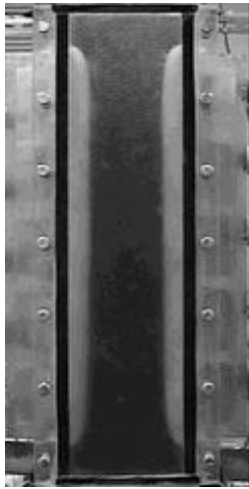
(c) 90min



(d) 120min

**Fig. 4.27 Freezing behavior of sea water**

**;  $U_i=0.02\text{m/s}$ ,  $Q_{\text{air}}=10 \text{ /min}$ ,  $T_w=-10$**



(a)  $T_w = -20$

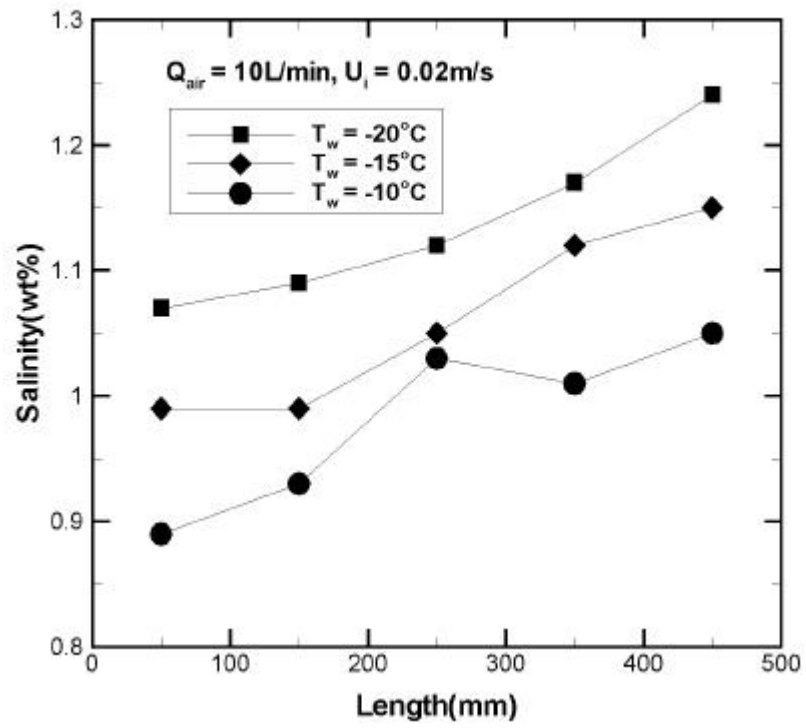


(b)  $T_w = -15$



(c)  $T_w = -10$

**Fig. 4.28 Effect of cooled plate temperature on freezing behavior ;  $Q_{air}=10$  /min,  $U_i=0.02m/s$**



**Fig. 4.29 Salinity of external frozen layer in the steady state**  
**; Q<sub>air</sub>=10 /min, U<sub>i</sub>=0.02m/s**



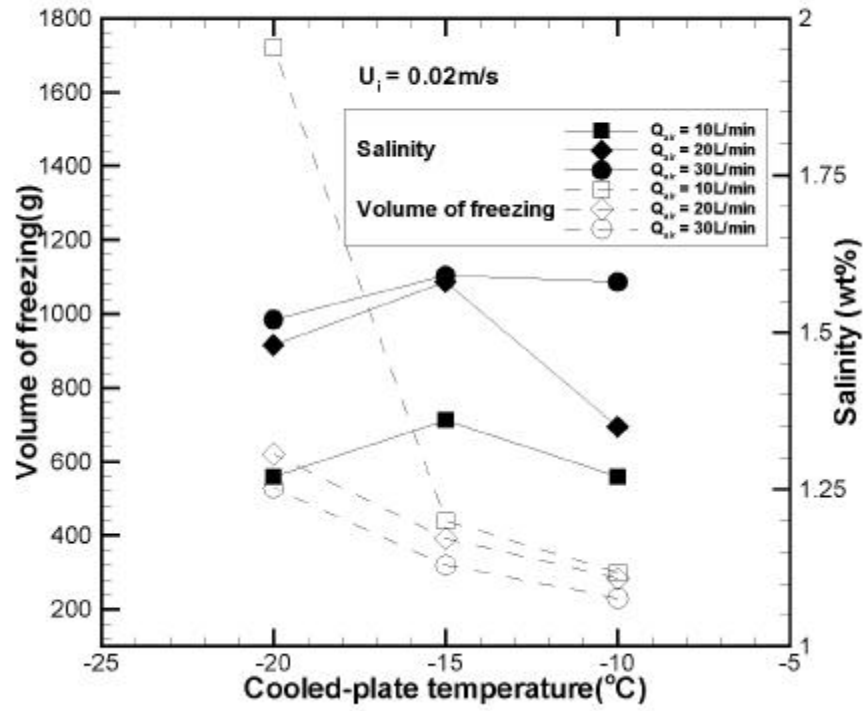


Fig. 4.30 Mean salt concentration of frozen layer  
;  $Q_{air}=10 \text{ L/min}$ ,  $U_i=0.02 \text{ m/s}$

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$$R_f \quad (4.10) \quad \text{가 가}$$

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$$R_f = f(w, Re, X) \quad (4.10)$$

$$\begin{aligned} R_f (w) &= \frac{V_f}{H_o}, \\ w (T_o, T_f) &= \frac{(T_f - T_w)}{(T_o - T_f)}, \\ Re (U_i, D_h) &= \frac{U_i \cdot D_h}{\mu}, \\ X (W_{air}, W_l) &= \frac{W_{air}}{W_{air} + W_l} \end{aligned}$$

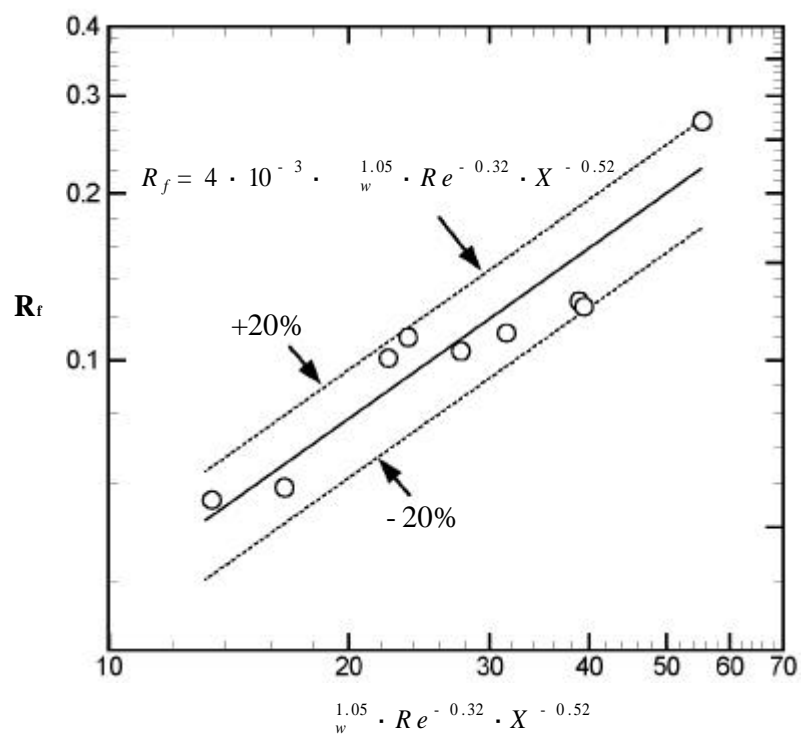
$$w, Re, X$$

$R_f$  Fig. 4.30 .

$$\pm 20\% \quad (4.11)$$

.

$$R_f = 4 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot w^{1.05} \cdot Re^{-0.32} \cdot X^{-0.52} \quad (4.11)$$



**Fig. 4.30 Dimensionless frozen quantity**

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$$R_f = 4 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot \frac{1.05}{w} \cdot Re^{-0.32} \cdot X^{-0.52}$$

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$$R_f = 4.27 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot \frac{1.75}{w} \cdot Re^{-0.38} \cdot X^{-0.42}$$

(8)

$$\cdot$$

$$R_f = 4 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot \frac{1.05}{w} \cdot Re^{-0.32} \cdot X^{-0.52}$$

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12 , pp.1146- 1162.

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